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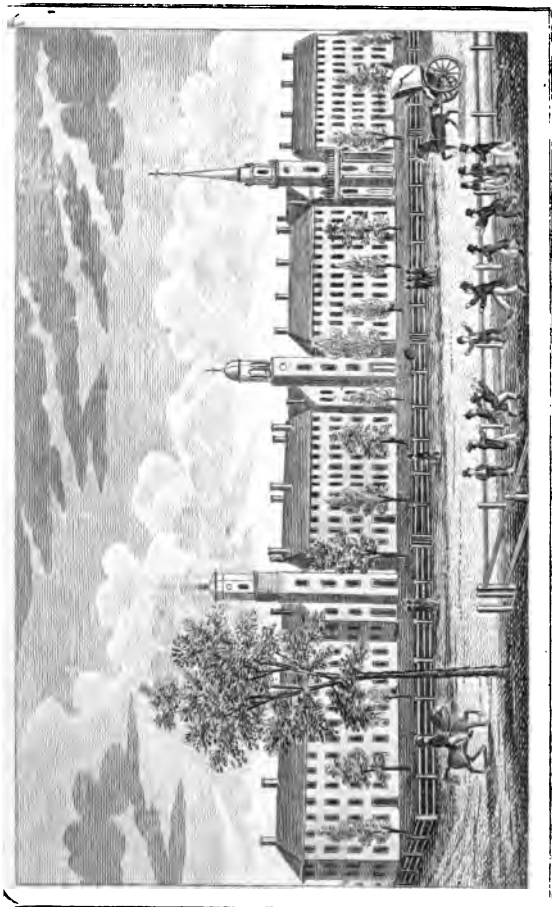
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FROM THE
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YALE COLLEGE.

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SKETCHES
OF
YALE COLLEGE,
WITH
NUMEROUS ANECDOTES,
AND
EMBELLISHED WITH MORE THAN THIRTY ENGRAVINGS.

BY A MEMBER OF THAT INSTITUTION.



"Diu floreat alma mater Yalensia."

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P R E F A C E .

IN offering this humble tribute to the memory of "Old Yale," the author makes no claims to originality, other than respects the *plan* of the work. The historian has already searched the archives of the past, and faithfully recorded, in a valuable and permanent form, the origin and early struggles of this institution, its days of gloom and uncertainty, and its subsequent rapid growth and prosperity. Nothing remains to be done by those who follow after, save to keep pace with time, and add the successive events of its history.

Yet it may not be amiss to give to these materials a more popular and accessible form, better adapted to general circulation, and thus to bring them before the minds of many readers who might be deterred from perusing a standard history, by their natural indolence or want of interest in the subject.

We have had "Sketches of Travel," and "Sketches of Philosophy," and "Sketches of History," and it is full time the public should have "Sketches of Yale;" and although it might be wished that the crayon was in the hands of an abler artist, who could portray more vividly the scenes of College life, yet, as no one seems disposed to select this subject for his pencil, the author hopes that his humble efforts will not be utterly in vain. If these "Sketches" shall be the means of making the public more generally acquainted with the early history and present condition of this venerable University,—if they shall awaken in the breasts of any of her graduates pleasing memories of his "Alma Mater," and send a gush of warm blood to his heart, as he recalls those "joyous happy days" of College life,—his wishes will be fully gratified.

The writer takes this method of expressing his gratitude to those gentlemen who have contributed information, or in any way assisted him in the compilation of this work. Especially he would acknowledge his indebtedness to E. C. HERRICK, Esq., and to the family of the late WILLIAM LYON, Esq., for the loan of rare works. For many of the ancient anecdotes inserted in the third part, he is indebted to the late NOAH

WEBSTER, LL.D., and to several other old graduates of the Institution.

Several valuable works have been published on the history and present condition of Yale College, nearly all of which have been consulted by the author of this work, and from many of them extracts taken. For the early history of the Institution he is chiefly indebted to Clap's *Annals of Yale College*, published in 1766 ; Trumbull's *History of Connecticut* ; Dwight's *Statistical Account of New Haven*, and a *Sketch of the History of Yale College*, contained in Dwight's *Travels*. The history of the Institution at a later period and its present condition have been principally derived from Holmes' *Life of President Stiles*, *Life of President Dwight*, contained in his *Theology*, Baldwin's *Annals of Yale College*, Professor Kingsley's *Historical Sketch of Yale College*, Prof. Silliman's *Address before the Association of the Alumni of Yale College*, and the *College Catalogue*. The works of Professors Kingsley and Silliman and Ebenezer Baldwin, Esq., are invaluable for conciseness of style, depth of research and correctness of information.

In conclusion, it may be proper to state, that as the plan of this work has not been made

known to any of the officers of the Institution, of course no responsibility attaches to them for anything which occurs in it. The writer is actuated by the highest regard for their character and reputation, and most sincerely trusts that nothing which he has mentioned will have the slightest tendency to diminish their usefulness, or that of the College.

YALE COLLEGE, *Aug.* 12, 1843.

PART I.

ANNALS OF YALE COLLEGE.

SKETCHES OF YALE COLLEGE.

SECTION I.

THE desire of securing the advantages of education seems to have been wonderfully predominant in the minds of the Fathers of New-England. Surrounded by savage hordes, and liable at any moment to be summoned to raise the musket in defence of their several colonies; encountering all the difficulties inseparably connected with a new settlement; and, above all, embarrassed by pecuniary want, and frequently destitute of the means of supplying their daily necessities: it is natural to suppose they would have had neither inclination nor means to employ in the advancement of education. But the spirit which prompted them to leave "the mother country" still maintained its place in their hearts; and their love

of religious and civil liberty impelled them to adopt those measures which would be productive of the greatest good to the minds and manners of their descendants. Hence they reared on every side seminaries of instruction, to train their youth for stations of usefulness in the community—to raise up men qualified to set forth and maintain the religious principles of their fathers, and to render those who should afterwards occupy posts of authority competent to exercise the powers of government, and to direct and control every department of church and state. And their efforts are the more to be applauded, as it is evident they were made with purely disinterested motives: for they cannot be supposed to have foreseen the unbounded success which would crown their exertions, and carry down the benefit of their labors to “generations then unborn.” But an extended eulogy upon the character of the New England Fathers is entirely unnecessary. Their names will not soon be forgotten, for they are embalmed in the remembrance of a grateful posterity. In establishing the literary institutions which they have bequeathed to us, they have done a greater service to mankind than all the heroes of past times; and they have reared to their memory a temple of fame, which shall stand as long as time shall continue—a more enduring monument than

the stately pyramids of Egyptian princes, or the splendid triumphs of mighty Rome.

The original intention of the planters was to found a college in each of the New England colonies; and within thirteen years from the settlement of New Haven, measures were taken to carry this plan into execution in that colony, as will be seen by perusing the following document copied from the records of Guilford.

*“At a General Court held at Guilford, June 28,
A. D. 1652.*

“Voted, The matter about a college at New Haven was thought to be too great a charge for us of this jurisdiction to undergo alone, especially considering the unsettled state of New Haven town, being publicly declared, from the deliberate judgment of the most understanding men, to be a place of no comfortable subsistence for the present inhabitants there. But if Connecticut do join, the planters are generally willing to bear their just proportions for erecting and maintaining of a college there. However, they desire thanks to Mr. Goodyear, for his kind proffer to the setting forward of such a work.”

But half a century elapsed, ere this favorite project was carried into execution. The institution of their sister colony was then in its infancy;

and they were induced to postpone their undertaking by "well-founded remonstrances from the people of Massachusetts, who very justly observed that the whole population of New England was scarcely sufficient to support one institution of this nature, and that the establishment of a second would in the end be a sacrifice of both." Thus, their original design was relinquished, but it was again revived in 1698, "by the Rev. Messrs. Pierpont of New Haven, Andrew of Milford, and Russel of Branford. These were the most forward and active in carrying the affair into immediate execution. The design was mentioned to the principal gentlemen and ministers in private conversations, at occasional meetings of the clergy, and in councils. In this way the affair was so far matured, that ten of the principal ministers in the colony were nominated and agreed upon, to stand as trustees, to found, erect and govern a college."*

The names of these gentlemen were,
The Rev. JAMES NOYES, of Stonington,

- " ISRAEL CHAUNCEY, of Stratford,
- " THOMAS BUCKINGHAM, of Saybrook,
- " ABRAHAM PIERSON, of Killingworth,
- " SAMUEL MATHER, of Windsor,
- " SAMUEL ANDREW, of Milford,

* Trumbull's Hist. Conn.

- “ TIMOTHY WOODBRIDGE, of Hartford,
- “ JAMES PIERPONT, of New Haven,
- “ NOADIAH RUSSEL, of Middletown,
- “ JOSEPH WEBB, of Fairfield.

The ministers thus nominated convened at New Haven in the year 1700, and determined to found a college in the colony of Connecticut. During the same year, a subsequent meeting was held at Branford, when the University of Yale College was founded by this transaction. Each gentleman brought a number of books, and presenting them to the body, said, “I give these books for the founding of a college in this colony.” Several donations were received soon after; and doubts arising whether the trustees were vested with a legal capacity to hold property, they resolved to apply to the General Assembly for a charter.

In 1701, they presented a petition to that body, in which they represented, “that from a sincere regard to, and zeal for upholding, the Protestant religion, by a succession of learned and orthodox men, they had proposed that a collegiate school should be erected in this colony, wherein youth should be instructed in all parts of learning, to qualify them for public employments in church and civil state; and that they had nominated ten ministers to be trustees, partners, or undertakers

for the founding, endowing and ordering the said school, and thereupon desired that full liberty and privilege might be granted to the said undertakers for that end." The General Assembly, willing to encourage their laudable undertaking, granted them a charter, and invested them with all the powers requisite for the government of a college.

Soon after the reception of this charter, the trustees met at Saybrook, and appointed the Rev Israel Chauncey, of Stratford, as the Rector of the collegiate school. But upon his resignation, the Rev. Abraham Pierson was elected to that office. They also passed the following rules for the regulation of the Institution.

"1st. That the Rector take special care, as of the moral behavior of the students at all times, so with industry to instruct and ground them well in theoretical divinity; and to that end, shall neither by himself, nor by any other person whomsoever, allow them to be instructed and grounded in any other system or synopsis of divinity, than such as the said trustees do order and appoint; but shall take effectual care, that the said students be weekly, (at such seasons as he shall see cause to appoint) caused *memoriter* to recite the Assembly's Catechism in Latin, and Ames' Theological Theses, of which, as also Ames' Cases of Conscience, he shall make, or cause to be made,

from time to time, such explanations as may (through the blessing of God) be most conducive to their establishment in the principles of the Christian Protestant religion.

“2d. The Rector shall also cause the Scriptures daily (except on the Sabbath), morning and evening, to be read by the students at the times of prayer in the school, according to the laudable order and usage of Harvard College, making expositions upon the same: and upon the Sabbath shall either expound practical theology, or cause the non-graduated students to repeat sermons: and in all other ways, according to his best discretion, shall at all times studiously endeavor, in the education of the students, to promote the power and purity of religion, and the best edification of these New England Churches.”

At the same meeting, after some debate, they made choice of Saybrook for the present, as the most convenient location for the collegiate school. They also requested the Rector to remove to that place, but until he could make arrangements for that purpose, they directed that the students should be instructed at or near his residence in Killingworth. Rector Pierson, however, never made this removal, the state of the collegiate finances furnishing little inducement, and his congregation being very much opposed to the measure.

The first commencement was held at Saybrook, September 13th, 1702: at which, four young men who had before been graduated at the college at Cambridge, and one more, who had a private education, received the degree of Master of Arts.* All these without exception became ministers of the gospel.

After this period, no remarkable event occurred until the death of Rector Pierson, in 1707. At his demise, the Rev. Mr. Andrew of Milford was appointed Rector *pro tempore*. The senior class was removed to that place, for the purpose of receiving his instructions; while the remainder of the students were located at Saybrook, under the charge of two tutors.

The collegiate school continued at Saybrook about seven years, when, dissatisfaction arising with regard to its situation, it was agreed to locate it permanently in some other place, and until this could be effected, the students were allowed to go to other places for instruction. The majority of them removed to Wethersfield, to receive the instructions of the Rev. Elisha Williams.

As the collegiate school was in this unsettled state, and as the trustees were not agreed among themselves, in what place it should be establish-

* Clap's Annals of Yale Coll., p. 12.

ed, the people, in different parts of the colony, began to subscribe considerable sums of money for the building of a college, that by these means they might induce the trustees to locate it according to their wishes. About £700 sterling was subscribed for its establishment at New Haven, £500 for Saybrook, and considerable sums for Hartford and Wethersfield.*

On the 17th of October, 1716, the trustees met and agreed to establish the college at New Haven, a measure which met with most decided opposition from many of the colonists; and it was not until the Legislature had passed an act sanctioning their proceeding, and granting them a donation of £100, that the animosity subsided, and harmony was restored. As an evidence of this opposition, we have only to refer to the reception which the sheriff met with at Saybrook, where he went by order of the trustees, with a warrant to take possession of the books. "The house where the books were, was surrounded and filled with a great number of men, who were determined to prevent their removal, and therefore resisted the officer: but he, with his attendants, broke open the door, and delivered the books to the trustees; and so they were conveyed to New Haven. But in the tumult and confusion, about

* Trumbull's Hist. Conn.

two hundred and fifty of the most valuable books and sundry papers of importance were conveyed away by unknown hands, and never could be found again.”*

The institution was accordingly located at New Haven, and several donations soon increased its prosperity in a very sensible degree. The greatest of these was from Gov. Yale of London, who sent collections of books and goods to the value of £400 sterling.†

These donations enabled the trustees to finish a large and commodious edifice, which they had before commenced. The following cut is a representation of this building.



“It was 170 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 3 stories high ; and contained near 50 studies in

* Clap's Annals of Yale Coll., pp. 28, 29. † Ibid.

convenient chambers, besides the Hall, Library, and Kitchen, and cost about £1000 sterling."

On the 13th September, 1718, the first public commencement was held at New Haven; when "the trustees, in commemoration of Gov. Yale's great generosity, called the collegiate school, after his name, "Yale College." On this occasion eight young men received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and a number were admitted to the degree of Masters.

On the same day, a commencement was held at Wethersfield, and five scholars received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. These afterwards received regular diplomas under the authority of Yale College.

The prosperity of the institution at this period, was owing to the donations of Gov. Yale, more than to those of any other benefactor: a short sketch of his life and character, therefore, may not be deemed uninteresting in closing this section.

Gov. Yale was born in ^{Bristol} ~~New Haven~~ in 1648. He went to England at the age of ten years; at about thirty he removed to the East Indies, where he lived nearly twenty years; acquired a very great estate; was made Governor of Fort St. George; and married an Indian lady of fortune, the relict of Gov. Hinners, his predecessor. After

his return to London, he was chosen Governor of the East India Company, and made the donations before mentioned. He was a gentleman who greatly abounded in good humor and generosity, as well as in wealth ; and his name and memory will be gratefully perpetuated in Yale College.*

The following is a copy of the inscription upon his monument in the church-yard at Wrexham :

“UNDER THIS TOMB LYES INTERR'D
ELIHU YALE, OF PLACE-GRONOW, ESQ.;
BORN 5th APRIL, 1648, AND DYED THE 8th OF JULY, 1721,
AGED 73 YEARS.

“Born in America, in Europe bred,
In Afric travell'd and in Asia wed,
Where long he liv'd and thriv'd ; at London dead.
Much good, some ill he did : so hope all's even,
And that his soul thro' mercy's gone to heaven.

“You that survive and read, take care
For this most certain exit to prepare,
For only the actions of the just,
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.”

The following cut is a copy of the portrait of Gov. Yale, now deposited in the Trumbull Gallery.

* Clap's Annals, p. 30.



This portrait was presented to the College in 1789, by Dudley North, Esq., grandson of Gov. Yale. The following inscription was placed under an engraved likeness of Governor Yale, sent to the College at an early period :

**EFFIGIES CLARISSIMI VIRI D.D. ELIHU YALE,
LONDINENSIS ARMIGERI.**

**En vir ! cui meritas laudes ob facta, per orbis
Extremos fines inclyta fama dedit.
Aequor arans tumidum, gazas adduxit ab Indis,
Quas ille sparsit munificante manu :
Inscitiæ tenebras, ut noctis luce coruscâ
Phœbus, ab occidvis pellit et ille plagis.
Dum mens grata manet, nomen laudesque YALENSES
Cantabunt SOBORES unanimique PATRES.**

Dr. Percival has thus imitated this inscription.

Behold the man, for generous deeds renown'd,
Who in remotest regions won his fame ;
With wise munificence he scattered round
The wealth that o'er the sea from India came.
From western realms he bids dark ignorance fly,
As flies the night before the dawning rays :
So long as grateful bosoms beat, shall high
YALE'S sons and pious fathers sing his praise.

We have thus devoted more room to the early annals of Yale College, than we shall be able to bestow upon its subsequent history. The origin of such an institution usually possesses a higher interest than its gradual progress, since the principles upon which it is founded must be in a great measure the cause of its subsequent fortune : we shall therefore proceed in our narration with more conciseness, only remarking, that the succeeding events, in consequence of the uninterrupted prosperity and steady progress of the College, will not need to be illustrated with that minuteness of detail, which the conflicts of its early history seemed to require.

SECTION II.

FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLLEGE AT NEW HAVEN TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, INCLUDING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE REV. TIMOTHY CUTLER, S. T. D., THE REV. ELISHA WILLIAMS, THE REV. THOMAS CLAP, AND THE REV. NAPHTALI DAGGETT, S. T. D.

THE College being now permanently located at New Haven, the trustees in March, 1719, elected the Rev. Timothy Cutler to the office of Rector. Mr. Cutler was popular both with the clergy and the students, and for three years the college enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity. But at the Commencement in 1722, it appeared that the Rector, and Mr. Brown, one of the tutors, had embraced episcopacy, and desired to dissolve their connection with the college, and visit England for Episcopal ordination. "This event was somewhat surprising to the trustees and to the body of the people; for at that time there was not one Episcopal minister in the colony of Connecticut; and but very few of the laity, who were episcopally inclined."*

* Clap's Annals, p. 32.

In consequence of this unexpected discovery, the trustees passed the following resolutions: "that the trustees in faithfulness to the trust reposed in them, do excuse the Rev. Mr. Cutler from all further service, as Rector of Yale College: that the trustees accept of the resignation which Mr. Brown hath made of his office as tutor." Voted, "that all such persons as shall hereafter be elected to the office of Rector or tutor in this college shall, before they are accepted therein, before the trustees declare their assent to the confession of faith, owned and consented to by the elders and messengers of the churches in the colony of Connecticut, assembled by delegation at Saybrook, September 9th, 1708, and confirmed by act of the General Assembly; and shall particularly give satisfaction to them, of the soundness of their faith, in opposition to Arminian and prelatie corruptions, or any other of dangerous consequence to the purity and peace of our churches; but if it cannot be before the trustees, it shall be in the power of any two trustees, with the Rector, to examine a tutor, with respect to the confession and soundness of his faith, in opposition to such corruptions."

After the removal of Mr. Cutler, the college was destitute of a Rector for a period of four years; during which interval the trustees alter-

nately performed the duties of that office. In September, 1725, the Rev. Elisha Williams, the pastor of Newington, a parish of Wethersfield, was invested with the office of Rector, and installed at the Commencement in 1726. "Rector Williams was a gentleman of solid learning, great prudence, and popular talents. He was Rector about thirteen years, during which period the College enjoyed peace and flourished."* A number of valuable donations were made to it, the most considerable of which was received from the Rev. George Berkeley, then Dean of Derry, in Ireland, and afterwards Bishop of Cloyne, who presented "the finest collection of books that had ever before, at any one time, been sent into America." He also gave the rents of a farm which he owned in this country, as a foundation for a premium to incite the students to excel in the knowledge of the classics. This is called the Berkeleian Premium, and will be more particularly noticed hereafter. The College continued in this state during the administration of Rector Williams: "but the sea air and southerly winds of New Haven did not agree with his constitution, and sometimes incapacitated him from business, so that he found himself by degrees necessitated

* Trumbull's Hist. Conn.

to resign his office ; which he accordingly did at a meeting of the trustees, October 31, 1739.”*

This body immediately proceeded to the election of a new Rector, and made choice of the Rev. Thomas Clap, minister of Windham.

No sooner had Rector Clap entered upon his office, than he endeavored, by all means in his power, to advance the college to as great a degree of perfection as possible. There had never been a complete body of laws for regulating the College, nor had the customs and manners of other colleges been sufficiently made known. The Rector, therefore, immediately compiled a system, partly from the ancient laws of this institution, partly from the laws of Harvard College, and those of the University of Oxford, with the addition of several entirely new regulations. He also collected and wrote under proper heads the customs of the College, which had been established by practice. By these, the rules by which the officers and students of the College should conduct themselves became better known and fixed, and the government became more steady and uniform, and less sovereign and arbitrary.*

The College being in this state of increasing prosperity and reputation, the trustees deemed it

* Clap's Annals, pp. 38, 39.

† Trumbull's Hist. Conn.

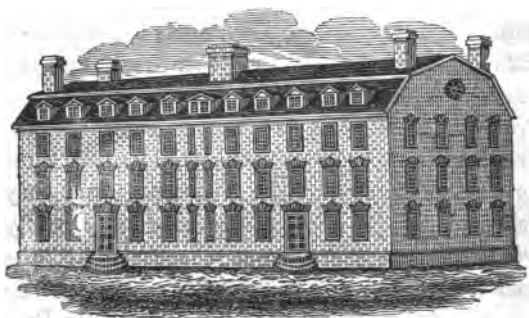
important that their powers should keep pace with the institution. A charter was therefore drawn up, in which the rector and trustees were incorporated with the name of the President and Fellows of Yale College—which charter received the sanction of the General Assembly.

Soon after the adoption of this charter, the Hon. Philip Livingston, Esq., made a donation of £28 10s. “to be put out to interest, and the interest to be appropriated for the support of a Professor of Divinity, or to any other use the President and Fellows should think to be most for the advantage of the College. And they being of opinion that a Professor of Divinity would be most advantageous, appropriated the donation to that use.”* In honor of Mr. Livingston this Professor was called the Livingston Professor of Divinity.

The next event of importance was the erection of a new college edifice, which was completed in the year 1752. It was 100 feet long, 40 feet wide, and three stories high, and received the name of Connecticut Hall. The following cut is a representation of this structure, which, after several alterations and improvements, is now known from its position in the line of college edifices, by the name of “the South Middle

* Clap's Annals.

College." It is the only one of its contemporaries that has withstood the ravages of time; and it is now looked upon with emotions almost amounting to veneration, as furnishing the most decisive evidence of the antiquity of our institution.



VIEW OF CONNECTICUT HALL.

A considerable period of time elapsed after the donation of Mr. Livingston, before the corporation were able to establish a professorship of divinity. This was occasioned by their want of funds, the benefaction of Mr. Livingston not being sufficient for the support of a professor. In 1755, however, the Rev. Naphtali Daggett was elected to that professorship, and in the following year was inducted into his office. Upon the application of the tutors and a number of the students, it

was agreed that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper should be administered in the College hall upon the first Sabbath of every month.

In consequence of the increased number of the students, the president made a proposition of erecting a new chapel. This was approved of, and the building was commenced in 1761, and in two years was completed.



VIEW OF THE OLD CHAPEL.

The preceding engraving is a view of this edifice. It was built of brick, fifty feet long, and forty feet wide, with a steeple and galleries in which were three rostra for orations, disputations, &c., and a library over the whole.*

President Clap resigned his office in September, 1766, and died the following year. The Rev. James Lockwood of Wethersfield was elected as his successor ; but as he declined the office, Professor Daggett was appointed President *pro tempore*.

The loss of President Clap was deeply felt by the corporation, and by the clergy generally. Under his judicious administration, the condition of the College had been greatly improved. He was one well fitted for the important relation in which he stood to his own and to succeeding times ; and by a firm and prudent management he had established the character of the institution upon a basis which has never since been shaken.

* Clap's Annals.

VIEW OF YALE COLLEGE IN 1763.





PRESIDENT CLAP'S MONUMENT.

The following epitaph is copied from the monument of President Clap, erected in the burying-ground at New Haven.

“Here lyeth interred the body of the reverend and learned Mr. Thomas Clap, the late President of Yale College, in New Haven; a truly great man, a gentleman of superior natural genius, most assiduous application, and indefatigable industry. In the various branches of learning, he greatly excelled; an accomplished instructor; a patron of the College; a great divine; bold for the truth; a zealous promoter and defender of the doctrines of grace; of unaffected piety, and a pattern of every virtue; the tenderest of fathers and the best of friends; the glory of learning and the ornament of religion; for thirteen years the faithful and much respected pastor of the church

in Windham ; and nearly twenty-seven years the laborious and principal president of the College. And having served his own generation, by the will of God, with serenity and calmness, he fell on sleep, the 7th day of January, 1767, in his sixty-fourth year.

“ Death, great proprietor of all,
’Tis thine to tread out empires,
And to quench the stars.”

Although President Daggett was at the head of the institution for more than eleven years, yet he always filled that office as President *pro tempore*. The object of this arrangement was, that his services might be retained as Professor of Divinity. A professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy was founded in 1770, and the Rev. Nehemiah Strong was elected to the head of that department.

During the presidency of Dr. Daggett, the country was in a high state of excitement, in consequence of the conflict of the Revolution. The feelings of patriotism were not wanting among the officers and students of the institution, and when the British troops approached New Haven, were manifested in acts of open hostility. The treatment which President Daggett received on this occasion, was the ultimate cause of his death.

President Daggett resigned his office as President in 1777, but continued to exercise the duties of Professor of Divinity until his death in 1780. The Rev. Mr. Holmes, in his life of President Stiles, describes him as "a good classical scholar; well versed in moral philosophy; and a learned divine."

SECTION III.

FROM THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION TO THE PRESENT TIME, INCLUDING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE REV. EZRA STILES, S.T.D., LL.D., THE REV. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, S.T.D., LL.D., AND THE REV. JEREMIAH DAY, S.T.D., LL.D.

On the resignation of President Daggett, the Rev. Ezra Stiles was elected to the presidential chair. In consequence of the distress caused by the revolutionary war, the students had been obliged to remove from New Haven, and had been instructed for some time in three separate divisions, in the towns of Wethersfield, Glastenbury, and Farmington. In this deranged state of the College, President Stiles took the helm, under whose sure and judicious guidance the institution was soon restored to its wonted prosperity and renown.

On the death of President Daggett, the Rev. Samuel Wales was elected to the professorship of Divinity, and was inducted into office, June 12th, 1782.

In the year 1790, "as an encouragement to the study of the English language at Yale Col-

lege, Noah Webster, Esq., appropriated a certain portion of the avails of his Grammatical Institute (afterwards commuted for a definite sum) to be given, as an annual premium, to the author of the composition which should be judged the best by the President, Professors, and Tutors of Yale College.”*

At the session of the Legislature, May, 1792, an act was passed entitled, “ An act for enlarging the powers and increasing the funds of Yale College.” By this act a large addition to the funds of the College was made upon this condition : “ in case this grant shall be accepted in manner as hereafter provided, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and six senior Assistants in the council of this State, for the time being, shall ever hereafter, by virtue of their said offices, be Trustees or Fellows of said College, and shall, together with the present President and Fellows of said College, and their successors, constitute one Corporation, by the name and style mentioned in the charter of said College ; and shall have and enjoy the same powers, privileges, and authority, in as full and ample a manner, as though they had been expressly named and included in said charter ; and that in case of vacancy, by death or

* Holmes' Life of Pres. Stiles.

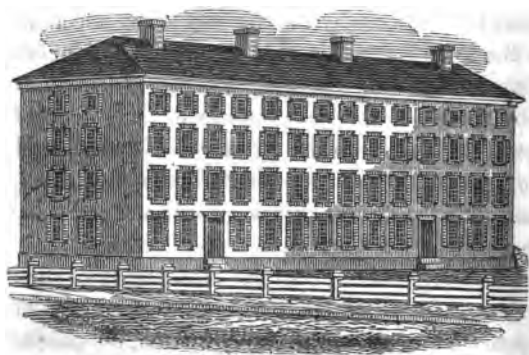
resignation, or in any other way, of any of the present Fellows of said College and their successors, every such vacancy shall forever hereafter be supplied by them, and their successors, by election, in the same manner as though this act had never passed: And that the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Senior Assistants, or any four of them, together with the present Fellows of said College, and their successors, or any six of them, shall, at all future meetings of said Corporation, be a quorum for the transaction of business."

The Corporation voted the acceptance of this act; and the President sent to the Secretary of the State a copy of the vote, written on parchment, and sealed with the college seal. This transaction received the general approbation of the clergy and of the citizens of every description, throughout the State. At the subsequent Commencement, a junction was formed between the civilians expressed in the act, and the members of the old Corporation, who, from this time, constituted one united board in the government of the University.*

By the aid of the funds thus received, the Corporation were enabled to erect another College

* Life of Pres. Stiles.

edifice. The corner-stone of this building, of which the cut here inserted is a representation,



VIEW OF "SOUTH COLLEGE."

was laid in 1793. On this occasion, the President "pronounced a speech, in which he gratefully acknowledges the liberality and munificence of the General Assembly; gave an historical sketch of the rise and progress of this Literary Institution; and religiously commended the edifice, of which this stone was the foundation, with all the interests of this University, to the smiles and blessing of the Most High."

In the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, there had been a vacancy for several years, caused by the resignation of Pro-

fessor Strong ; but that office was now supplied by the election of Josiah Meigs, Esq.

In this state of prosperity, the College was deprived of its useful and esteemed President. He died May 12th, 1795, and was succeeded by the Rev. Timothy Dwight. President Stiles was distinguished in every department of learning. "He was the most learned man in America, at the time of his death, and was probably excelled by few in the world. A very learned Jewish Rabbi, who lived in Asia, where he corresponded for some years with Dr. Stiles, and who afterwards came to America, declared that Dr. Stiles understood and wrote Hebrew better than any other Gentile, whom he had ever known."* But he was no less distinguished in his religious than in his literary character. If he placed a high estimate on human learning, he placed a still higher estimate on religion. "Living daily under the influence of its precepts ; supported through life by its promises ; having that *hope in death*, which it is calculated to inspire, he nobly finished his course, and with Christian triumph received the summons to his heavenly mansion."†

The following is a copy of the inscription upon

* Dr. Dwight's Statistical Account of New Haven, p. 72.

† Life of Pres. Stiles.

a monument erected to his memory, by the Corporation of the College :



PRESIDENT STILES' MONUMENT.

HIC
JACET SEPULTUS
EZRA STILES, S.T.D., LL.D.
QUI
ALTA MENTE PRAEDITUS,
ERUDITIONE OMNIGENA IMBUTUS,

URBANITATE SUAVISSIMA,
 MORIBUS PROBIS,
 CHARITATE, FIDE, PIETATE EVANGELICA;
 OFFICIIS
 PATRIS, AMICI, PRAECEPTORIS,
 ECCLESIA MINISTRI, HOMINIS,
 ENITENS;
 SUIS PERCARUS,
 IN ECCLESIA MAGNO CULTU DIGNATUS,
 PER TERRAS HONORE HABITUS,
 VIXIT.
 LACRYMIS OMNIUM
 OBIT;
 MAII XIIMO. MDCCXCV to.
 AETAT. LXVIII VO.
 ECCLESIAE 11 DAE.
 NOV. PORT. RHOD. INS.
 PASTOR
 ANNOS XXII.;
 COLLEGII YALENSIS
 TUTOR
 VI
 PRAESES
 XVIII.
 SENATUS ACADEMICUS
 COLL. YAL.
 HOC SAXUM
 POSUIT.

At the time of Dr. Dwight's accession to the
 Presidency, infidelity was very prevalent in dif-
 ferent parts of the State. Unfortunately this
 corruption had gained access to the minds of the

students, and the impression prevailed among them, "that Christianity was supported by authority, and not by argument; and that their instructors were afraid to investigate the question respecting the divine inspiration of the Scriptures, in the field of open and fair discussion. One of the questions presented by the first division was this: 'Are the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments the word of God?' To their surprise the President selected it for discussion; told them to write on which side they pleased, as he should not impute to them any sentiments which they advanced as their own; and requested those who should write on the negative side of the question, to collect and bring forward all the facts and arguments which they could produce; enjoining it upon them, however, to treat the subject with becoming respect and reverence. Most if not all the members of the division came forward as the champions of infidelity. When they had finished the discussion, he first examined the ground they had taken; triumphantly refuted their arguments; proved to them that their statement of facts was mistaken or irrelevant; and to their astonishment convinced them that their acquaintance with the subject was wholly superficial. After this, he entered into a direct defence of the divine origin of Christianity, in a strain of powerful argument

and animated eloquence, which nothing could resist. The effect upon the students was electrical. From that moment infidelity was not only without a stronghold, but without a lurking-place. To establish her cause was now as unpopular as before it had been to profess a belief in Christianity. Unable to endure the exposure of argument, she fled from the retreats of learning, ashamed and disgraced.”*

The commencement of the present century was distinguished by the foundation of several new professorships.

In compliance with a plan proposed by the President, the Hon. Elizur Goodrich was elected to the Professorship of Law.

The chair of the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, rendered vacant by the resignation of Professor Meigs, was filled by the election of the Rev. Jeremiah Day.

A Professorship of Chemistry and Natural History was instituted;† and Benjamin Silliman, Esq., was called to the head of that department. After visiting Europe, to prepare himself to fill his station with better success, he entered upon

* Life of Pres. Dwight.

† This professorship is now denominated “the Professorship of Chemistry and Mineralogy.”

the duties of his office : in the continued discharge of which, his useful researches have contributed not a little to render an acquaintance with the sciences of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, familiar to men of learning in America. He has thus rendered a most important service to the cause of useful knowledge in this country, and his valuable labors in his department have been the means of exciting that interest in scientific pursuits which has resulted so honorably to the reputation of American research.

One other professorship was established shortly after, " the Professorship of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages," which was filled by the election of James L. Kingsley, Esq., at that time senior tutor. Owing to the burdensome duties of so large a sphere, this professorship was afterwards divided into three separate departments, having each a distinct Professor.

During the administration of President Dwight, in addition to the duties of his presidency, he discharged those of the Professor of Divinity.

Notwithstanding these improvements in the different departments of instruction, no Medical Institution had as yet been added to the University. In 1810, however, such a department was instituted, and after an interval of three years the following gentlemen were appointed to its different professorships.

Æneas Munson, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Botany.

Eli Ives, M. D., adjunct Professor in the same department.

Nathan Smith, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, Surgery and Obstetrics.

Jonathan Knight, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

Dr. Dwight continued to discharge the united duties of President and Professor of Divinity until his death, which occurred in 1817.

From the great popularity which Dr. Dwight possessed not only with the students, but with all classes of the community, it was feared by the friends of the Institution, that a President could not be obtained, who would give general satisfaction. But the event proved that their fears were without foundation. The Rev. Jeremiah Day was appointed as the successor of Dr. Dwight. Since that period, President Day has continued at the head of the Institution, and in the discharge of the duties of his presidency, has received the respect, and won the affections of all who have enjoyed his instructions.

The Corporation of the College have erected a handsome monument to the memory of Dr. Dwight.



PRES. DWIGHT'S MONUMENT.

It bears the following inscription :

**HIC SEPULTUS JACET
VIR ILLE ADMODUM REVERENDUS
TIMOTHEUS DWIGHT, S. T. D., LL.D.
COLLEGI YALENSIS PRAESES,
ET EJUSDEM
SACROSANCTAE THEOLOGIAE PROFESSOR ;**

QUI
 DE LITERIS, DE RELIGIONE, DE PATRIA
 OPTIME MERITUS;
 MAXIMO SUORUM ET BONORUM OMNIUM
 DESIDERIO,
 MORTEM OBIT,
 DIE XI JANUAR. ANNO DOMINI
 MDCCCXVII.
 AETATIS SUAE
 LXV.
 ECCLESIAE GREENFIELDIENSIS PASTOR
 ANNOS XII.
 COLLEGII YALENSIS TUTOR
 VI.
 PRAESES
 XXII.
 SENATUS
 COLLEGII YALENSIS
 HOC SAXUM PONENDUM
 CURAVIT.

The Rev. Eleazur T. Fitch was appointed to the professorship of Divinity, the duties of which station had been performed by President Dwight.

At a subsequent period, during the same year, the Rev. Chauncey A. Goodrich was elected Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, and Alexander M. Fisher, Esq., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Professor Fisher left this country for Europe, in the year 1822.* Unfortunately he was a passenger in the "Albion," and perished by the shipwreck of that ill-fated vessel.

In the same year, the Rev. Matthew R. Dutton was appointed the successor of Professor Fisher. After a period of three years, Professor Dutton was removed by death, and was succeeded by Denison Olmsted, Esq., at that time Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina.

The following is a copy of the inscription upon the monument erected over the grave of Professor Dutton.

* To avail himself of the advantages afforded abroad for prosecuting his favorite studies.



PROFESSOR DUTTON'S MONUMENT.

REV. MATTHEW R. DUTTON,
PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,
IN YALE COLLEGE.
DIED JULY 17, 1825.
AGED 42 YEARS.

Professor Dutton was greatly distinguished for strength of intellect, and the clearness and distinctness with which he communicated his ideas to others, for amiableness of disposition, and faith-

fulness in the discharge of every duty. He graduated at Yale College in 1808, was a tutor in that institution from 1810 to 1814, was a minister of the Congregational church at Stratford from 1814 to 1822, and from that time till his death was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale College. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

In the year 1822, the Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, S. T. D., was appointed Professor of Didactic Theology, in the Theological Department.

In 1824, the Rev. Josiah W. Gibbs was elected Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Department of the Institution.

In the same year, a new chapel was erected, the old chapel being found insufficient to accommodate the increased number of students. On the dedication of this building, "a sermon was preached by the Rev. Professor Fitch, before a large assembly, composed of the officers and students of the College, and the citizens of the town. The old chapel, now called the Athenæum, was devoted to recitation rooms, and rooms for the libraries of the literary societies among the students. The library of the College was removed to an apartment prepared for it in the new chapel; and the room in the Lyceum in which it was before contained, has been since used for

lectures, and for exercises in declamation, for which purposes it was much needed.”*

The Medical Department of the Institution was deprived of the services of Dr. Smith, by his death in 1829. A monument erected to his memory in the New Haven burying-ground, bears the following inscription :



DR. SMITH'S MONUMENT.

N. SMITH,
PROFESSOR OF MED. AND SURGERY,
| IN YALE COLLEGE,
BORN AT REHOBOTH, MASS., SEPT. 30, 1762,
DIED IN THIS CITY, JAN. 26, 1829.

In 1831, the professorship of the ancient languages was divided, and Theodore D. Woolsey,

* Prof. Kingsley's Sketch of the History of Yale College.

Esq., appointed Professor of the Greek language and literature.

A similar division of the professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy was made in 1836, and Anthony D. Stanley, Esq., appointed Professor of Mathematics. The department of Professor Olmsted is now termed "the Professorship of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy."

A new professorship was founded in the Theological Department in 1839, called "the Professorship of the Pastoral Charge," and the Rev. Chauncey A. Goodrich was called from the chair of Rhetoric and Oratory in the Academical Department to the head of that professorship. He was succeeded by the Rev. William A. Larned as Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

Another professorship was founded in the same department in 1841, called the professorship of the Arabic and Sanscrit Languages and Literature, and the Rev. Edward E. Salisbury elected to that chair.

A few other changes have been made in the Medical and Law Schools, which will be noticed in our survey of those departments.

We have thus traced the annals of Yale College from its origin to the present time.

In conclusion, we have only to remark that the spirit which prompted the Fathers of New Eng-

land to rear and transmit to us this institution, seems not to have deserted their successors, and its increasing prosperity gives us encouragement to hope, that the prayer so often uttered by her children will not altogether fail to be realized :

“ESTO PERPETUA.”

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF YALE COLLEGE.

[There can be no doubt as to the correctness of the dates in this Table, as it has been compiled expressly for this work, from the most approved authorities.]

A. D.

- 1700 YALE COLLEGE founded.
- 1701 Charter received from the Legislature.
- RECTOR PIERSON elected.
- 1702 First Commencement held at Saybrook.
- 1707 Rev. Samuel Andrew chosen RECTOR *pro tempore*.
- 1716 Yale College removed to New Haven.
- The first College edifice built.
- 1718 The institution received the name of YALE COLLEGE.
- 1719 RECTOR CUTLER elected.
- 1722 Rector Cutler resigned.
- 1725 RECTOR WILLIAMS elected.
- 1732 Berkeleian Premium founded.
- 1739 RECTOR CLAP elected.

A. D.

- 1745 A new Charter received, in which the Trustees were incorporated by the name of "The President and Fellows of Yale College, in New Haven."
- 1748 First Code of College Laws published in Latin.
- 1750 Connecticut Hall built—the present South Middle College.
- 1755 Rev. Naphtali Daggett appointed Professor of Divinity.
- 1761 The present Athenæum built.
- 1766 President Clap's Annals of Yale College published.
- PRESIDENT DAGGETT elected.
- 1770 Rev. Nehemiah Strong appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
- 1772 Laws of Yale College first published in English.
- 1777 PRESIDENT STILES elected.
- 1781 Rev. Samuel Wales appointed Professor of Divinity.
- Professor Strong resigned.
- 1790 Premium for composition founded.
- 1792 Civilians received as members of the Corporation.
- 1793 Union Hall built—the present South College.
- 1794 Josiah Meigs, Esq., appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
- 1795 PRESIDENT DWIGHT elected.
- 1801 Hon. Elizur Goodrich appointed Professor of Law.
- 1803 Rev. Jeremiah Day appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
- Berkeley Hall built—the present North Middle College.
- The Lyceum built.
- 1804 Benjamin Silliman, Esq., appointed Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.
- 1805 James L. Kingsley, Esq., appointed Professor of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages.
- 1810 Medical institution founded.

A. D.

- 1813 Æneas Munson, M. D., appointed Professor of
Materia Medica and Botany.
- Eli Ives, M. D., appointed adjunct Professor of
Materia Medica and Botany.
- Nathan Smith, M. D., appointed Professor of the
Theory and Practice of Physic, Surgery, and Ob-
stetrics.
- Jonathan Knight, M. D., appointed Professor of
Anatomy and Physiology.
- 1814 A grant of thirty thousand dollars made by the
Legislature to the Medical Department.
- 1817 PRESIDENT DAY elected.
- Alexander M. Fisher appointed Professor of Mathe-
matics and Natural Philosophy.
- Rev. Chauncey A. Goodrich appointed Professor of
Rhetoric and Oratory.
- Rev. Eleazur T. Fitch appointed Livingston Pro-
fessor of Divinity.
- 1821 North College built.
- 1822 Rev. Matthew R. Dutton appointed Professor of
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
- Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, S. T. D., appointed
Dwight Professor of Divinity.
- 1824 Rev. Josiah W. Gibbs appointed Professor of Sacred
Literature.
- The College Chapel built.
- 1825 Denison Olmsted, Esq., appointed Professor of Ma-
thematics and Natural Philosophy.
- 1829 Thomas Hubbard, M. D., appointed Professor of
Surgery.
- William Tully, M. D., appointed Professor of Ma-
teria Medica and Therapeutics.
- 1830 Timothy P. Beers appointed Professor of Obstetrics.
- 1831 The "Professorship of Ancient Languages" divided,

A. D.

by the appointment of Theodore D. Woolsey, Esq.,
as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

1832 Trumbull Gallery built.

1835 Theological building erected.

1837 The Professorship of Mathematics and Natural
Philosophy divided, by the appointment of Anthony
D. Stanley, Esq., as Professor of Mathematics.

1839 Professor Goodrich called to "the Professorship of
the Pastoral Charge" in the Theological Depart-
ment; and the Rev. William A. Larned appointed
to succeed him in "the Professorship of Rhetoric
and English Literature."

1841 Rev. Edward T. Salisbury appointed Professor of the
Arabic and Sanscrit Languages and Literature.

1842 Foundation of the new Library Building laid.

PART II.

**PRESENT STATE
OF
YALE COLLEGE.**

SECTION I.

SITUATION OF THE COLLEGE.

THE situation of Yale College is peculiarly fortunate. Such an institution can hardly flourish in the seclusion of a country village where the constant demands of such a community as congregate here must be supplied from a distant city, and where the manners and habits are necessarily framed on the model of rural life; while, on the other hand, the numerous temptations to extravagance, dissipation and vice, which abound in a metropolis, render such a location extremely dangerous to the interests of the young, the inexperienced, the unwary, and the unprotected. The advantages of either situation seem in no slight degree counterbalanced by their defects. A city residence is attended with greater expense and with greater danger—a life in the country is for the student inconvenient, and on the whole uninviting. It does not, however, appear that the founders of Yale College, or its subsequent directors, were particularly influenced in its location by a consideration of these facts. Indeed, New Haven was at that time but an humble village,

nor was there in the colony a town which could boast a higher name. The city itself owes no little of its present size and prosperity to the prosperity of its literary institutions, of which the college was the first, and is still the chief support. It is from this that the peculiar excellence of the situation arises. There is about it a sort of literary atmosphere—the result of the prominent place which the college deservedly holds in the consideration of the citizens. It has been reared, in part, at least by the wants of the institution. The college is the chief thing in it, and is not, like similar institutions in larger cities, lost amid the thousand other objects of interest. Reared by such a cause, and with such influences, it is not strange that it should present to the student almost every possible facility. Does he seek for retirement? the hum of business need never reach his ears. Does he desire to acquire in some degree the accomplishments of polite life? he may mingle in circles at least as refined, polished, and elegant as he may find in our country. Is the parent anxious to place his son under strong moral and religious influences, they are here; and though he cannot expect that his child shall be beyond the reach of temptation, he may be assured that the general tendency is powerful in favor of virtue.

?

The central situation of the city, also, gives it an advantage for being the seat of such an institution. By its connection with New York the inhabitants are able to hold daily intercourse with the metropolis; the news of the morning is obtained from that city, and daily business is transacted between the citizens; so that it may be safely said, that there is not an advantage possessed by the universities there which ours does not also enjoy; and whatever may be thought of the strict and Puritanical habits of New England, there are few parents who would deprecate such influences upon their children.

Our communication with the north is equally easy and rapid. By means of the railroads which connect this city with Hartford, and Boston with Springfield, we have access to every part of the great northern route. Thus the two principal cities of the Union, and through them, almost all parts of the country are brought into connection with us.

The situation of the college is equally desirable, if we regard simply the pleasures and advantages of scenery and climate. It is not our purpose to establish for New Haven the reputation of a Paradise, were that possible; and we frankly acknowledge the barrenness of the narrow plain on which it is situated; but no one can have

failed to hear of the beauties of our forest city—no one who has enjoyed them will refuse to admit that a fair spot has been fully reclaimed from its natural sterility. To this fact our famed elms, and shrubbery gardens, and shaded walks of private citizens, abundantly testify. The traveller is wont to admire the beautiful green arches that screen the streets from the heat of the summer sun, so numerous and delightful, that New Haven has been truly described as “a city in a wood, or a wood in a city.”

Of this part of the city, which is a perfect square, as laid out by our good ancestors, the College is nearly the centre, and the beautiful parks in front afford a glimpse almost of woodland scenery. These separate us entirely from the noise and bustle of trade, and furnish coolness and delightful shade to our classic retreat.

Nor is the place wanting in pleasing prospects. From those high cliffs that stand out toward the Sound, the steep termination of the Green Mountains, the wide and varied landscape appears well worthy the toil of the ascent, and annually induces many citizens, as well as strangers, to undergo the fatigue of the visit.

We may seem singular in recommending also the climate of a New England city, but the student, oppressed by the sultry heats of a southern

summer will know how to value a more comfortable retreat at the north, especially when assured that he will not find here those extremes of cold to which the greater part of the New England states are subject. A mild and healthy climate is certainly no slight advantage to the progress and success of the scholar, and such a climate pre-eminently is ours. The air, untainted by the noxious exhalations of a large city, partakes of the purity and elasticity of the country. A few minutes' walk in almost any direction brings one to the suburbs. In short, it is possible for any one to enjoy here every advantage—the quiet and social intercourse, the retirement and the general information, the refinement and rural pleasure of the “*rus in urbe*.”

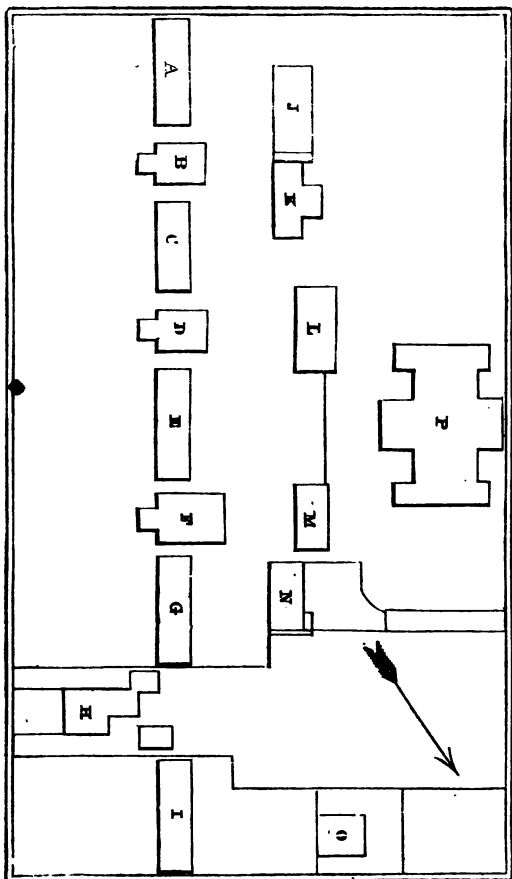
SECTION II.

SITUATION OF THE BUILDINGS.

THE plan of the College Square, inserted on the next page, will give a more accurate idea of the situation of the buildings than any description which we could make.

The explanation of the plan is as follows :

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. South College. | I. Theological Build'g. |
| B. Athenæum. | J. Wood Yard. |
| C. S'th Middle College. | K. Chemical Laborat'y. |
| D. Lyceum. | L. Mineralog. Cabinet. |
| E. North College. | M. Trumbull Gallery. |
| F. College Chapel. | N. O. Coal Yards. |
| G. North College. | P. New Library. |
| H. President's House. | |



COLLEGE SQUARE.

SECTION III.

COLLEGE EXERCISES.

THE whole course of instruction in the College occupies four years. In each year there are three terms.

The regular exercises consist of three recitations each day, except on Wednesday and Saturday, when there are only two. These exercises will be best understood, by examining the following list of the authors read during the entire course of instruction. The numbers refer to the different terms.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

- I. Folsom's Livy, from one half to two-thirds; Adams' Roman Antiquities; Day's Algebra, begun; Homer's Odyssey, begun.
- II. Folsom's Livy, finished; Homer's Odyssey, continued through six books; Day's Algebra, finished.
- III. Horace, begun; Xenophon's Memorabilia, begun; Playfair's Euclid, five books; parts of the Greek Testament are read during the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

- I. Horace, continued ; Xenophon's Memorabilia, finished ; the Medea of Seneca ; Euclid, finished.
- II. Horace, finished ; Cicero de Amicitia and de Senectute ; the Alcestis of Euripides ; Day's Mathematics ; Plane Trigonometry, Nature and Use of Logarithms ; Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, and Isoperimetry ; Mensuration of Heights and Distances, and Navigation.
- III. The Prometheus of Æschylus ; Cicero de Oratore, begun ; Day's Mathematics, Surveying ; Bridge's Conic Sections ; Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry ; Whateley's Rhetoric, with the exception of Part IV., on Elocution.

JUNIOR CLASS.

- I. Cicero de Oratore, finished ; the Captivi of Plautus ; Tacitus begun ; Oration of Æschines on the Crown, and the Antigone and Electra of Sophocles, begun ; Olmsted's Natural Philosophy.
- II. Tacitus,—the History, Manners of the Germans, and Agricola ; Antigone and Electra of Sophocles, finished ; Natural Philosophy, finished and reviewed.
- III. Olmsted's Astronomy ; Tytler's History ; Fluxions, Plato's Gorgias, Hebrew, French,

German, Italian, or Spanish, at the option of the Student.

SENIOR CLASS.

- I. Hedge's Logic ; Blair's Rhetoric ; Stewart's Philosophy of the Mind ; Paley's Moral Philosophy ; Kent's Commentaries on American Law, Vol. I. ; Greek and Latin.
- II. Kent's Commentaries, Vol. I., continued ; Paley's Natural Theology ; Evidences of Christianity.
- III. Wayland's Political Economy.

By inspecting this scheme, it will be seen that the studies of the Sophomore year are more laborious than those of the other years ; while the studies of the Junior and Senior years continually grow easier to the end of the course. By this arrangement, the student is enabled to devote more time, during the latter part of the course, to reading, and the lighter branches of literature.

The three junior classes recite in three divisions, each having a distinct officer. The Senior class has no divisions, but all recite at the same time to the President or Professors.

Although the classes are separated into divisions, yet all the members of a division, on account of their large number, are not able to recite

a portion of every lesson. The officer of the division is furnished with a number of cards, upon which are numbers corresponding to the names of all the members of his division. These cards are drawn from a box, and the student whose name corresponds with the number of the card is called up for recitation. In this way, no partiality can be shown, and each student, unable to make any calculation as to the time when he will be called upon to recite, is obliged to be prepared upon every lesson, and upon all parts of the same lesson. Each student recites usually once in two or three lessons.

A mark is recorded of each recitation denoting its merit. These marks range from 0 to 4. 2 is considered as the average; and a student not receiving this average in all the studies of a term, is obliged to leave his class, and not allowed to re-enter it, until he can pass an examination in all the branches to which his class has attended. By this system of marking, the standard of each student's scholarship is accurately estimated, and his appointment (provided he receives one) is given accordingly.

In addition to these regular recitations, there are several courses of lectures and other exercises of various kinds, which we will proceed to notice.

In the Freshman class, written translations from Latin authors are read every Saturday morning. There is also a weekly recitation and exercise upon the elementary principles of elocution, conducted by the teacher of that department.

In the Sophomore class, compositions are read every Saturday morning ; all the divisions being separated into two equal portions, and each half reading alternately once in two weeks. This class attends an exercise once a fortnight, in reading poetry and verse, receiving at the same time a series of lectures on the principal English authors.

In the Junior class, disputes are read upon a selected question, every Wednesday and Saturday morning, each division being separated into five sub-divisions, one of which reads every morning ; thus each member of the class reads a dispute once in two weeks and a half. Lectures are given to this class on Mineralogy, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History.

In the Senior class there are exercises in composition and disputation, though less frequent than in the other classes. Lectures are given to this class on Chemistry, Geology and Astronomy. The Professor of Rhetoric delivers a course of lectures on the Orations of Demosthenes for the Crown ; and the Professor of Law lectures once

a week, during the first and second terms. This class also attends a short course of lectures on Anatomy and Physiology.

The Sophomore, Senior, and Junior classes attend also frequent exercises in declamation, before the Professor of Rhetoric and the members of their respective classes assembled in the chapel.

“ The object of the system of instruction to the undergraduates in the College, is not to give a *partial* education, consisting of a few branches only ; nor, on the other hand, to give a *superficial* education, containing a little of almost everything ; nor to *finish* the details of either a professional or practical education ; but to commence a *thorough* course, and to carry it as far as the time of the student's residence here will allow. It is intended to maintain such a proportion between the different branches of literature and science, as to form a proper *symmetry* and *balance* of character. In laying the foundation of a thorough education, it is necessary that *all* the important faculties be brought into exercise. When certain mental endowments receive a much higher culture than others, there is a distortion in the intellectual character. The powers of the mind are not developed in their fairest proportions by studying languages alone, or mathematics alone, or natural

or political science alone. The object in the proper collegiate department is not to teach that which is peculiar to any one of the *professions*, but to lay the foundation which is common to them all. There are separate schools of Medicine, Law, and Theology, connected with the College, as well as in various parts of the country, which are open to all who are prepared to enter on professional studies. With these the undergraduate course is not intended to interfere. It contains those subjects only which ought to be understood by every one who aims at a thorough education. The principles of science and literature are the foundation of all high intellectual attainments. They give that furniture, and discipline, and elevation to the mind, which are the best preparation for the study of a profession, or of the operations which are peculiar to the higher mercantile, manufacturing, or agricultural establishments.”*

There are two public examinations of the classes in a year—one in April, the other in August—which continue from four to six days each. The Senior class are examined for degrees in July. The Junior class are examined in the studies of the first three years, in August ; and

* College Catalogue.

this examination, if satisfactory, is considered as final and decisive; and those who are admitted to the senior class are examined only on the studies of that year, at the July examination for degrees. At the close of each examination, the names of all whose average is below two (four being considered the highest mark) are laid before the Faculty; and unless excused in consequence of ill health, unavoidable absence, a higher average on the bill of daily recitations, or other satisfactory reasons, such persons are forthwith removed from the class. At the July examination of the senior class, those whose average is two or more are recommended to the Corporation for degrees. All whose average is below two *are reserved for re-examination*; and those whose average again falls below two, are denied recommendations for degrees, unless it appears, from the bills kept at the daily recitations, that an allowance ought to be made in their favor, which shall raise them to the required standard.—(*Rules of Examination published by the Faculty.*)

The religious exercises are held in the chapel. Prayers are attended morning and evening at 6 A.M. and 5 P.M. in the winter, and at 5 A.M. and 6 P.M. in the summer. Public worship is attended on the Sabbath in the chapel when the Livingston Professor of Divinity delivers a course

of doctrinal sermons in the morning and in the afternoon preaches sermons of a more practical nature. The students are obliged to attend public worship in the chapel, except those who have permission to attend other congregations in town.

Members of the senior class (usually the best scholars) are appointed monitors over all the classes, at the exercises in the chapel ; whose duty is to record the absences and cases of tardiness of all the students under their charge. These are reported to the officers of the different divisions, who likewise keep a similar record of the attendance of each student at the daily recitations. Excuses for absence are accepted in case of sickness or any other unavoidable necessity : but they are never granted on the following grounds, unless from some peculiarity in the circumstances of the case, (though leave of absence may be granted in some of these instances if asked beforehand ;) viz. not hearing the bell,—being out late the preceding evening,—being overtaken with sleep, after studying the lesson,—difficulty of the exercise, and reluctance to attend and fail,—writing letters, or preparing college or society exercises,—walking or riding abroad, and being unable to return in time,—arranging room at the commencement of the term,—mislaying books or articles of apparel,—interruption by students or persons from

abroad,—indisposition, when the student is not detained from meals, or prevented from walking abroad.

When the unexcused absences of any student are eight in number, he is reported to the Faculty and placed on the *course of discipline*; and a written notice of the fact is given to his parent or guardian. When they amount to twelve, he is placed on the *second* stage of the same course, and is admonished by the President, in the presence of the Faculty. When they amount to sixteen, he is placed on the *last* stage of this course, and notice of the fact is given to his parent or guardian. When they rise to twenty, he is removed from college. At the beginning of the second and third terms of each collegiate year, the unexcused absences of each student, after *four* are deducted, are charged over to him on the bills of the new term; but no such charge is made at the commencement of the year.—(*Regulations of excuses published by the Faculty.*)

There are three vacations in a year; one of six weeks, beginning at Commencement, the third Thursday in August; the second, two weeks from the first Wednesday in January; and the third, four weeks from the last Wednesday in April. No student is allowed to be absent, without special leave, except in vacations.

SECTION IV.

COLLEGE HONORS.

THE principal college honors are appointments as speakers to two public exhibitions—the Junior Exhibition and Commencement. These appointments are given for excellence in scholarship, and are of different gradations, as in the following

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS.

Valedictory Oration. Philosophical Orations.
Salutatory Oration. Orations.

DISSERTATIONS.

1st. Disputes.	1st. Colloquy.
2d. Disputes.	2d. Colloquy.
3d. Disputes.	3d. Colloquy.

The valedictory and salutatory orations are delivered at Commencement; the Greek and Latin orations take the place of these at the junior exhibition.

Commencement is held on the third Thursday in August annually. At an early hour of the morning, a procession is formed at the chapel, composed of the students, the faculty, the corporation, graduates of the institution, and other respectable gentlemen; which proceeds to the

Center Church. The exercises commence with a prayer by the President. The salutatory oration in Latin is then delivered, which is succeeded by the orations, disputations, colloquies, &c., interspersed with pieces of vocal and instrumental music. These exercises occupy both morning and afternoon, concluding with the valedictory oration. Then follows the conferring of degrees, after which the exercises of the day are closed by prayer.

The form used in conferring the degrees is the following : Pro auctoritate mihi commissâ, admitto vos ad primum gradum in artibus; pro more hujusce academïæ. Vobisque trado hunc librum, unâ cum potestate publice prælegendi, quotiescumque ad isthoc munus evocati fueritis: cujus, hæc instrumenta, membrana scripta, testimonio sint. The foregoing is the form for the candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. With a little alteration the same form is used for the candidates for the degree of Master of Arts. The word *secundum* is used instead of *primum*, and *profitendi* instead of *prælegendi*.

Colloquies are written by any appointee who wishes, but the Professor of Rhetoric exercises his discretion as to the propriety of receiving or rejecting any colloquy presented. Theatrical pieces were formerly acted upon the stage, but

they are now very properly excluded from the Commencement exercises.

A person who receives the appointment of a colloquy, can either write or speak in a colloquy, or write a poem. Any other appointee can also write a poem.

The Junior exhibition is celebrated at the close of the second term of Junior year. The appointments are the same as at Commencement, except that there are no valedictory and salutatory orations. The exercises are held in the college Chapel. The arrangements for this exhibition are made by nine managers appointed by the Junior class.

At the middle of the third term of Senior Year, the class leaves College, to prepare for Commencement, and does not assemble together again, until a few days before the celebration of that anniversary. On this occasion, a valedictory oration and poem are delivered by members of the classes previously appointed. The two valedictorians of the class are to be carefully distinguished: as this circumstance has not always been understood, some confusion has arisen with regard to them. The valedictorian who speaks at Commencement is appointed by the Faculty, for excellence in scholarship; the other is appointed by the class, talent being the requisite qualification.

The Berkeleian Premium of about forty-six dollars a year is given to the scholar in each class who passes the best examination in Latin and Greek. This examination takes place at the close of the second term of Senior Year; and is carried on with such a degree of rigor, that the merits of the candidates are sufficiently tested. Sometimes the prize is divided between two or more candidates, when their merits are nearly equal. Those who receive the money are obliged to reside as graduates in New Haven, one, two, or three years; but those who wish can receive the honor simply, without becoming resident graduates. This premium—as has been mentioned in another part of the work—was founded by the Rev. George Berkeley, Dean of Derry, and afterwards Bishop of Cloyne. This gentleman was distinguished for his disinterested benevolence; and his liberal donations have proved a lasting benefit to the College. This trait in his character called forth the following line of Pope:

“To Berkeley every virtue under Heaven.”

In addition to several most valuable collections of books, Bishop Berkeley sent to the College a deed of a farm which he owned in Rhode Island, “to be held by them for the encouragement of classical literature. The conditions of the deed

are, that the rents of the farm, after necessary charges are deducted, shall be appropriated to the maintenance of the three best scholars in Greek and Latin, who shall reside at the College at least nine months in a year, in each of the three years between their first and second degrees; that on the sixth of May annually, or in case that shall be Sunday, on the seventh, the candidates shall be publicly examined by the President or Rector, and the senior Episcopal Missionary within the colony, who shall be then present; and in case none be present, then by the President alone. If the President and senior missionary shall not agree in their judgments who are the best scholars, it is directed that the case be decided by lot. Scholars on this foundation are to be called 'scholars of the house.' All surpluses of money which remain by any vacancies, are to be expended in Greek and Latin books, to be distributed to such undergraduates as shall make the best composition or declamation in the Latin tongue, upon such a moral theme as shall be given them. President Clap remarks that 'this premium has been a great incitement to a laudable ambition to excel in a knowledge of the classics.' The change in the value of money, the enlargement of the collegiate course of study, and the introduction of other marks of distinction, have

rendered, in later times, the Berkeleian prizes of less comparative value; yet at no period have they been without their use.”* This premium was formerly called the “Dean’s bounty,” and the person who received it, the “Dean scholar.”

According to the conditions of Bishop Berkeley’s deed, prizes are adjudged to those who write the best Latin composition. Each class has an opportunity of contending twice for this prize, at the close of the second term in both Freshman and Sophomore years. The merit of the pieces decides the number of those who receive it: and the amount of money conferred upon each individual depends upon this number, a certain sum being divided among all the successful candidates. Usually from eight to twelve receive this prize, and the amount of money conferred upon each varies from five to ten dollars.

Prizes are also given for translations from Latin authors, for composition, and for solutions of mathematical problems.

The prize for translation is given twice to the Freshman class, during the second and third terms. Each member of the class is obliged to contend for this premium, which is adjudged to the three best translations in each division.

The prize for composition is given twice to

* Professor Kingsley’s Hist. Sketch of Yale College.

the Sophomore class, during the second and third terms. The particulars with respect to the conferring of this prize are the same as in the prize for translation.

Prizes for the solution of mathematical problems are given during the third term to both the Freshman and Sophomore classes. These problems are prepared by the Professor of Mathematics, and are frequently of so difficult a nature, that few in the class can solve them. These prizes are given to the whole class, but generally some of these are divided between two or more persons. Those who solve all the problems are very sure of receiving a prize, and when the number of these is small, those who have not solved quite all of them, not unfrequently receive prizes.

The money received for any of these prizes is usually expended in books, in which the President writes his signature, designating the reason why the premium is awarded.

The effect of these premiums may be good, provided the student has sufficient time to contend for them; but it is scarce worth while to neglect the regular studies of the College course, for this purpose: a neglect of which caution has in more than one instance been deeply regretted.

SECTION V.

APPARATUS.

THE apparatus of Yale College is sufficiently extensive in the departments of Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Chemistry.

The sciences of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy are united in one professorship in charge of Professor Olmsted.

The following instruments compose the principal part of the philosophical apparatus: Atwood's Machine; Mechanical Powers; Whirling Tables; Air Pumps of different kinds; Condensing Fountain; Hydraulic Ram; Coulomb's Torsion Balance; two large Electrical Machines; Electrical Battery; Solar, Lucernal and Compound Microscopes: Lenses of various kinds; Magic Lantern; and several smaller instruments.

The astronomical instruments are principally the following: Telescopes of various kinds and sizes; Transit Instruments; Orrery; Celestial and Terrestrial Globes of various sizes; Hadley's Quadrant and Sextant; Astronomical Quadrant; Equatorial; Astronomical Clock; Armillary Sphere; and a few other instruments.

Numerous experiments are made with the above apparatus, to illustrate the lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, which are delivered to the Junior and Senior classes.

The lectures upon Chemistry are delivered by Professor Silliman, in the Chemical Laboratory. This building is situated in the rear of the principal College edifices, and is ninety feet long and thirty feet wide.



CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The following description of the interior of this building is taken from Baldwin's Annals of Yale College.

The lecture room is sixty feet long, including the space around the lecturer, devoted to the fixtures, tables, furnaces, chimneys, &c. This space occupies twenty feet of the sixty, and the remainder is filled with benches, which rise so rapidly,

that no person has anything to intercept his view. This room is arched, and its greatest elevation is eighteen and a half feet.

There is an abundant supply of light, and at the same time the room is easily darkened. Over the lecturer's head, there is a skylight and ventilator, communicating directly with the open air, and a screen impedes the fumes from passing to the audience.

There are two large chimneys facing the audience, and having a circuit completely around them, so that access is obtained in the easiest manner to all the furnaces and fire-places.

In this part of the establishment, it was intended to embrace every important convenience contained in the best philosophical laboratories, and with this view, particular reference was had to some of the best London Laboratories, and also to those peculiar structures and improvements, which experience had suggested to the person charged with the construction of this Laboratory.

The two chimneys contain, each nine distinct flues, eighteen in the whole; which are carried out without any connection between them, quite to the top of the chimneys; thus affording an elevation of about thirty-three or thirty-four feet. Of the eighteen flues, three are closed with moveable stoppers and held in reserve, for occa-

sional uses, to be connected with portable furnaces; others are employed for stoves, to warm the room and for other purposes: one is devoted to the forge bellows which are in the chamber, being worked by a cord and discharging their air through a descending tube; one is connected with a fixed boiler and distillery; one receives the tube of a Black's Furnace; three give vent to fixed brick furnaces for high heats; two are for receiving the air in evaporation, deflagrations, &c; one discharges the vapor of the great boiler when not used in distillation, and two springing from a cavity shaped like a common fire-place, are provided for carrying off the fumes, gases, and effluvia, which are so often extricated from chemical vessels.

The end of the room, opposite to the class, is covered with glass cases mounted on drawers for the reception of apparatus, and behind these are ample closets. Below, is a cellar, and above, a lumber garret and a large room for apparatus. Behind the lecture room are two offices with distinct entrances. Contiguous to these is a work-room twenty feet by seventeen, with a pump, a large fire-place, forge hearth, and other accommodations, intended as a room for coarse work, and cleaning, and for stowing away apparatus. There is also a small room, fitted up with a work

bench and tools, for mechanical operations, connected with practical Chemistry. On trial, the new arrangements are found to answer every expectation.

The chemical apparatus is extensive and various, comprehending all the instruments necessary to the illustration both of the theory and practice of chemistry. A difficulty which existed twenty-five years ago is now in a great measure removed. It is no longer necessary to incur the delay of sending to Europe for most articles of chemical apparatus. Glass in particular, which is liable to considerable waste in chemical experiments, is now easily replaced in our principal cities, nearly all of which, as well as many smaller places, contain glasshouses, and among them are artists who fabricate adroitly every article of chemical apparatus.

The course of chemical lectures occupies a period of four months, and is delivered during the first term of Senior year.

SECTION VI.

COLLEGE LIBRARY.

THE library of Yale College is coexistent with the institution. The very act of founding the College was the formation of a library. This consisted of forty folio volumes—almost entirely theological. In 1701, a hundred and sixty or seventy volumes were sent to the College by Sir John Davie. In 1714, Jeremiah Dummer, Esq., at that time agent for the colony in England, sent eight hundred volumes of valuable books, one hundred and twenty of which were presented by himself. The remainder consisted of donations from various gentlemen, obtained at the solicitation of Mr. Dummer. Gov. Yale added to this collection about forty volumes. These books, as well as those presented by Sir John Davie, were to some extent of a miscellaneous character; generally, however, they were works of theology. The books sent by Bishop Berkeley were a collection of the Christian Fathers; copies of most of the Greek and Latin Classics; and the most approved works in theology, history, the sciences, and general literature. It is worthy of remark, that not a volume in this collection seems to have

been put in merely to swell the number ; all were evidently sent on account of their intrinsic value. For many years after, a few books appear to have been purchased for the library from time to time ; but the number thus procured bore a small proportion to the whole. The College was without the means of making such purchases. The first catalogue of the library was published in 1743 ; the whole number of volumes at that time was two thousand and six hundred. In 1766, President Clap estimated the whole number at about four thousand. During the Revolutionary War, as has been already narrated, the students were for some time dispersed in the country, and the library was sent for security against the incursions of the enemy, partly to the towns where the several classes were stationed, and partly to other places. It is supposed that many books were lost at this time ; as, in the catalogue of the library published in 1791, the whole number of volumes is but two thousand and seven hundred. Since that period, purchases have been regularly made, so that the number of books in the library at the present time exceeds twelve thousand. In the departments of Law and Medicine the library is deficient : but this is made up in the Law Department, by the well-furnished private libraries belonging to the gentlemen who give instruction

in Law ; and in the Medical Department there is a library of medical books belonging to that branch of the institution. The College library is best furnished in theology, and in the sciences ; and is most deficient in classical and general literature. In classical literature, the private collections belonging to the gentlemen in that department make up to them, in a good measure, what is wanting in the public library ; and in general literature, there is a valuable substitute in the libraries of the several literary societies, among the students.*

The room which contains the library is over the College Chapel. This apartment, for some years past, " besides being unsafe in respect to fire, and inconvenient of access, has been too small to receive the additional books which might have been purchased with the income of some small permanent funds devoted to that purpose. The literary societies of the students have also accumulated libraries amounting in all to more than twenty thousand volumes, for which no adequate and safe accommodations are provided. In these circumstances a few friends of the College commenced a subscription to erect a fire-proof building for the libraries. The subscription

Prof. Kingsley.

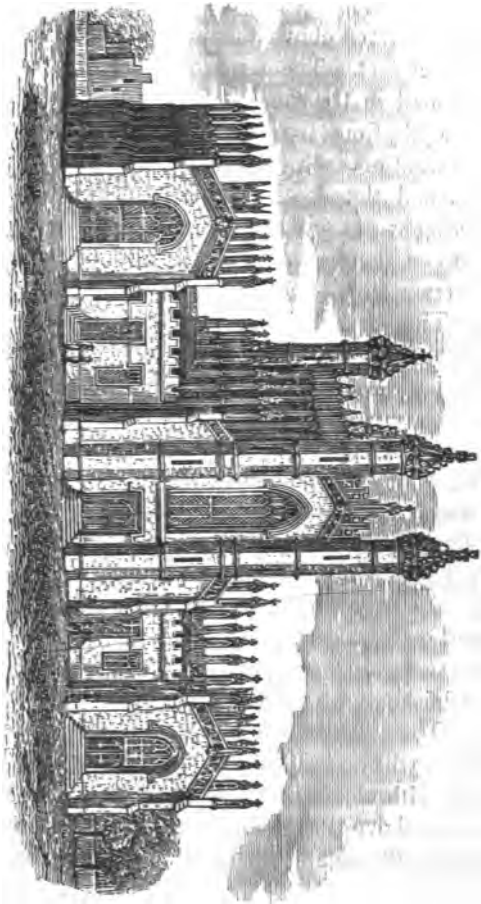
was raised to thirteen thousand dollars, when it was judged impracticable to obtain a larger amount till the commercial difficulties of the country should begin to be relieved. But that what had been pledged might not be lost, it was determined by the Corporation of the College, with the consent of the subscribers, to commence the building, and proceed in it so far as the amount subscribed would carry it. The walls and roof have accordingly been raised and nearly completed ; and the work, we understand, is to be suspended for the present, after a single apartment shall have been fitted up for the temporary reception of the books belonging to the College library.

“This is a wise economy. Undoubtedly thirteen thousand dollars might have erected a building sufficiently ample to afford a present accommodation for all the libraries of the institution. But in erecting an edifice which is to stand for centuries, and in which room must be found to accumulate not only what may yet be collected of the literature of the present and of former ages, but the countless volumes to be produced by future generations, it would be bad policy to regard nothing but present accommodation. For the institution to involve itself in debt, for the sake of completing such a structure, would indeed

be folly. A debt thus incurred would be paid with the greatest difficulty. But if the Corporation stop, as we understand they are determined to stop, at the limit of their actual resources, then, though the building should stand unfinished for a quarter of a century, posterity will find no occasion to regret the greatness of the plan. The building itself, even unfinished, is a pledge that hereafter the enlargement of the library is to be a leading object with those who have the direction of that institution.

“The view before us presents the east front, which faces the rear of the well known line of College buildings. The west front is upon the street which bounds the College-square in that direction; and the great west window looks directly up a new street, opened within a few years past, and to be opened still farther. The position which it occupies is equidistant from the two extremes of the line of College edifices; so that the library will hereafter be, as is fit, the central thing in the whole establishment.

“It is hardly necessary to add a description of the building. The ground plan and the view tell the whole story, except what relates to dimensions.



YALE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

“The whole pile extends its front, including the buttresses above the base, one hundred and fifty-one feet. The front of the main building, measured in the same way, is fifty-one feet; and its depth, from front to rear, is ninety-five feet. The front of each of the extreme wings is thirty feet, and the depth sixty-seven feet. The connecting wings are each twenty-six feet by forty between the walls. The extreme height of the towers is ninety-one feet.

“The main building, designed to contain the College library, will include only one room, the interior measurement of which will be forty-one feet by eighty-three. It will resemble in form a Gothic chapel, with its nave and aisles. The height of the nave will be fifty-one feet; its breadth seventeen feet. Between the clustered pillars of the nave, there will be alcoves, as shown in the ground plan, fourteen in number, and each ten feet by twelve in extent. A gallery is to extend on all sides of the room, and is to contain the same number of alcoves. The ceiling is to be finished with groined arches.

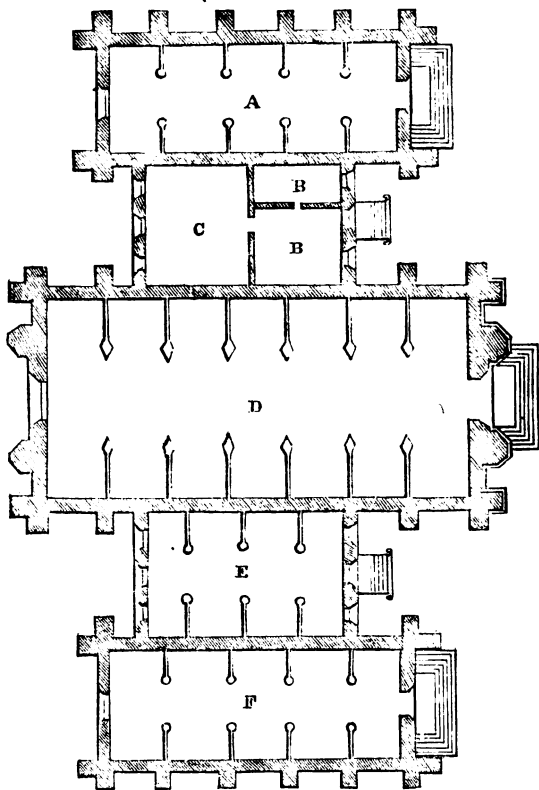
“The extreme wings, and the south connecting wing, will be finished for the several society libraries, with alcoves and galleries, and shelves for books above the galleries. The north connecting wing will contain a suite of rooms for the libra-

rian, and a reading-room, in which books may be consulted at all times.

“The walls are of red sandstone, from the quarries at Portland, on the Connecticut River. The roofs are covered with tin; and though the several buildings are thrown into one pile, for convenience, as well as for architectural reasons, each library occupies a fire-proof building by itself, completely separated from the others. Thus the security against fire is about as nearly perfect as the nature of the case will permit.

“The entire cost of the building when completed, is expected to fall short of thirty thousand dollars.”*

* New Englander for July, 1843.



PLAN OF THE YALE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

A. Brothers' Hall.

B. Librarian's Room.

C. Reading Room.

D. College Hall.

E. Calliopean Hall.

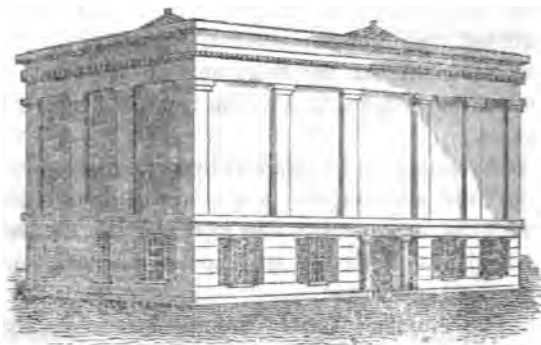
F. Linonian Hall.

SECTION VII.

TRUMBULL GALLERY.

THE Trumbull Gallery was erected in 1831, for the reception of the paintings of Col. John Trumbull. These were deposited in the College by Col. Trumbull, to become the property of the Institution, after his decease, upon the condition that the proceeds of their exhibition shall be devoted to the support of indigent students.

The following account of the Gallery is taken from Vol. XXXIX. of the Am. Journal of Science.



VIEW OF TRUMBULL GALLERY.

The basement of this building is appropriated to offices and other purposes, and the space above is divided into two apartments, each thirty feet square and four feet high, lighted from the sky. One of these rooms, that which is first entered, is devoted to miscellaneous collections of pictures, statuary, antiquities, &c. ; the second room is the Trumbull Gallery ; all the pictures which it contains are the productions of the pencil of Col. Trumbull, excepting only his own portrait by Waldo and Jewett.

The father of American Historical Painting still survives in the vigor of his faculties ; at the age of eighty-four, his eye has not become dim, nor has the force of his mind, the vividness of his imagination, or the delicacy of his touch, abated. Of this any observer will be convinced who sees the six paintings now in the Gallery, which have been done within the last five or six years.

In relation to his historical pictures he enjoys the rare advantage of a personal acquaintance with the individuals whose portraits he has preserved, and of having participated in their dangers and sufferings.

The Trumbull Gallery contains the earliest, and hitherto, the best historical paintings which the

country has produced. In addition to these, there are hung in the same room so many other pictures of high interest, that the whole collection presents a splendid triumph of the art, at an early day, and exhibits a magnificent and imposing spectacle.

The pictures of Col. Trumbull we presume not to criticise—artists will form and express, as they have already done, their own opinions; but we hazard nothing in predicting that the Trumbull Gallery, and especially its historical pictures, will be appreciated, in a higher and higher degree, with the progress of time.

As long as patriotism and taste shall survive, this Gallery will be visited more and more; and when, beneath its massy walls and glowing canvass, the artist himself shall find his last repose—his tomb, decorated with more than the beauty of sepulchral flowers, will show vivid tints of unfading imagery, proof alike against the summer's drought or winter's cold.*

The Gallery will become a shrine, and its relics of by-gone years will be held sacred, even amidst the din of war and the strife of civil commotion.

Nor, while indigent merit, without restriction

* His tomb, tenanted already by the remains of his nearest friends, is beneath the Gallery which will one day be his mausoleum—monumentum ære perennius.

to sect, party, or distinction, shall claim the boon which the artist has bequeathed for ever, to youth, nobly struggling for education, will this holy designation be forgotten ; and if the spirits of the departed are permitted to hover around our busy walks of life, or to flit, unseen, into our most sacred retirements, may we not presume that those who have left rich blessings to mankind, will be among the number of our celestial visitants.

SECTION VIII.

MINERALOGICAL CABINET.

THE Mineralogical Cabinet is situated in the rear of the line of College edifices. It is a handsome and commodious building.



This Cabinet was commenced about the beginning of the present century. The collection of minerals, however, remained very deficient in species, and almost incompetent for the purposes of instruction until 1807, when the College purchased of Mr. Benjamin D. Perkins, for the sum

of one thousand dollars, a cabinet of about two thousand specimens which that gentleman had bought in London. The specimens of which it consisted were small, but well chosen ; and included the majority of the species at that time known. This accession proved of great consequence by promoting a taste for the science in the Institution, and in preparing the way for the splendid addition of the Gibbs cabinet, which was made in the year 1810.

The great cabinet of Col. Gibbs, which consisted of about ten thousand specimens, was formed by that gentleman during a residence of several years in different parts of Europe. The catalogues and papers which accompany this collection show that it was formed almost exclusively by three separate purchases ; one made at Lausanne in Switzerland, another at Paris, and the third in London.

This collection was deposited by Col. Gibbs in the Institution, where it remained until 1828, when it was purchased of him at the price of twenty thousand dollars ; of which sum the officers of Yale College and the citizens of New Haven contributed ten thousand dollars, the citizens of New York three thousand dollars, the alumni of South Carolina seven hundred dollars, and an individual, five hundred dollars.

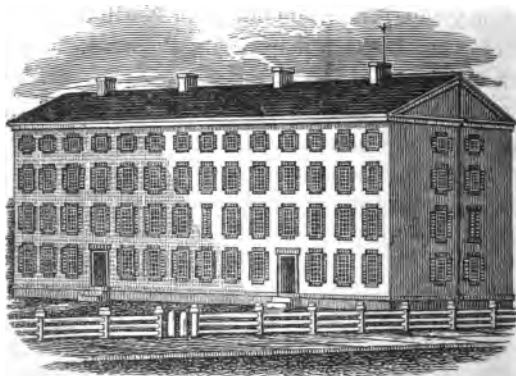
Besides the collection above described, there has been an addition of from two to three thousand specimens, chiefly domestic, made by donations, exchange and purchase. Among the principal donors may be mentioned Prof. Silliman and Col. Gibbs; to whom the cabinet owes a large number of valuable articles in geology and mineralogy, and several meteoric stones. Prof. Olmsted also made a donation of specimens, illustrative of the geology and mineralogy of North Carolina. Of foreign rocks and minerals, the contributions of Capt. Hall, Mr. George Jones, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Maclure, and the American Missionaries in the Sandwich Islands, Palestine and Greece, have been the most important.*

Baldwin's Annals of Yale College.

SECTION IX.

THE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Theological Building stands at the northern extremity of the line of College edifices. It was erected in 1835.



VIEW OF THE THEOLOGICAL BUILDING.

The following account of this branch of the University is taken from the College Catalogue.

The instructors in this department are a Professor of Didactic Theology, a Professor of Sacred Literature, the Professor of Divinity in the Col-

lege, a Professor of the Pastoral Charge, and a Professor of the Arabic and Sanscrit languages.

The whole course of instruction occupies three years ; and the students are divided into Junior, Senior, and Middle classes.

The time of admission is at the commencement of the first collegiate term. It is desirable that those who join the school should commence at the beginning of the collegiate year, and those admitted to an advanced standing will be expected to have previously gone over the studies pursued by their respective classes. The terms and vacations are the same with those in the College. The conditions for entrance are, hopeful piety, and a liberal education at some College, unless the candidate has otherwise qualified himself for pursuing advantageously the prescribed course of studies.

No charges are made for tuition or lectures.

No funds have as yet been granted to this Department for defraying the expenses of indigent students.

The rooms in the Theological Building are without charge, and are in part furnished.

Board may be obtained in private families at from \$1,25 to \$2,00 per week.

SECTION X.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Law School was founded in the year 1801, by the appointment of the Hon. Elizur Goodrich, as Professor of Law. After the resignation of this gentleman in 1810, this Department was not represented until 1826, when the Hon. David Daggett, a Judge of the Superior Court of this State, was called to the head of this branch of the University. At a subsequent period the Hon. Samuel J. Hitchcock, LL. D., was associated with him in the Law School; and, recently, Isaac H. Townsend, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, has also been added to the instructors of this Department.

The students are required to peruse the most important elementary treatises, and are daily examined on the author they are reading, and receive at the same time explanations and illustrations of the subjects they are studying.

A course of lectures is delivered by the Professor of Law, on all the titles and subjects of common and statute law.

A moot court is held once a week or oftener, which employs the students in drawing pleadings, and investigating and arguing questions of law.

The students are called upon from time to time

to draw declarations, pleadings, contracts, and other instruments connected with the practice of law, and to do the most important business of an attorney's clerk.

They are occasionally required to write disquisitions on some topic of law, and collect the authorities to support their opinions.

The students are furnished with the use of the elementary books, and have access at all times to the College libraries, and to a law library, comprising every important work, both ancient and modern.

The course of study occupies two years, allowing eight weeks' vacation each year. The months of May and September are allotted for vacations.

The terms of tuition, with constant use of text-books, and ordinary use of the library, are one hundred dollars per annum, payable in advance. For any less period than one year, ten dollars per month. For any greater period than one year, five dollars per month.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred by the President and Fellows of the College, on liberally educated students who have been members of the Department eighteen months, and have complied with the regulations of the Institution, and passed a satisfactory examination. Those not liberally educated are graduated upon similar conditions, after two years' membership.*

SECTION XI.

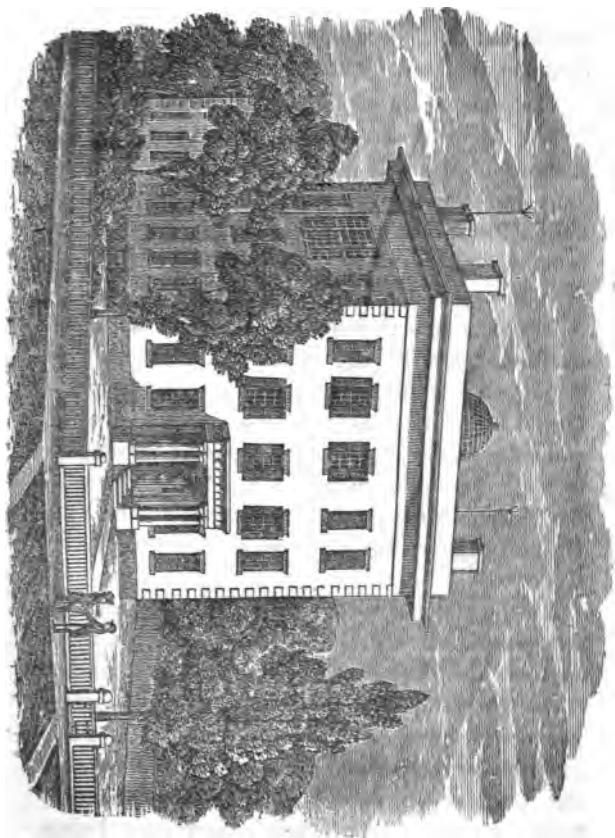
THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Medical College is a large and commodious building situated in Grove street, at the head of College street, about five minutes' walk from the principal College edifices.

The instructors in this department are, a Professor of Surgery, a Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy, a Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, a Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, a Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and a Professor of Obstetrics.

The annual course of lectures commences at the expiration of six weeks from the third Thursday of August, and continues sixteen weeks. The lectures are so arranged that at least five are given daily, and a part of the time six.

The fees which are required in advance are \$12,50 for each course, except that on Obstetrics, which is \$6. The matriculation fee is \$5, and there is a contingent bill of \$2,50. Those who have attended two courses of lectures in the institution are entitled to admission to future courses on the payment of the matriculation fee and the



VIEW OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

contingent bill. Board, with room, &c., may be obtained at about \$2,25 or \$2,50 per week.

The students are entitled to gratuitous admission to the Medical and Academical Libraries, to the Cabinet of Minerals, and to the lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, given to the Senior class during the spring term in the academical institution; and also to the lectures on Natural Philosophy, on paying the fee of the course.

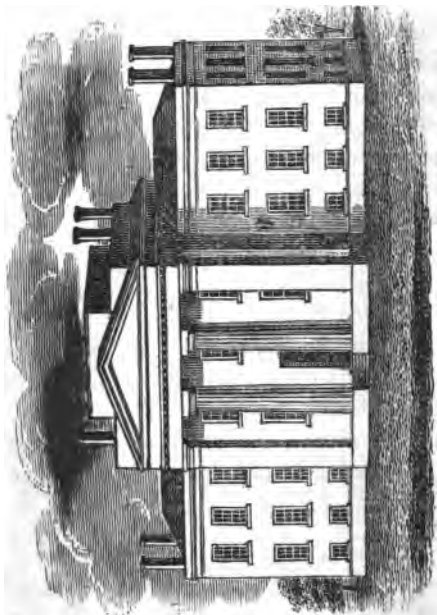
The Anatomical Museum connected with the institution, already one of the most valuable in the country, is annually receiving important additions. The arrangements for dissections are ample, and subjects are supplied on the most reasonable terms. The anatomical rooms, the Cabinet of the Materia Medica, and the museum of the Yale Natural History Society, are all freely open to students.

By the statutes of the State, the requirements for graduation are, three years' study for those who are not Bachelors of Arts, and two years for those who are; attendance upon two full courses of lectures, either in this institution or some other of a similar character; the attainment of twenty-one years of age, and a good moral character; together with a satisfactory examination before the board of examiners for the State, at which the candidate must present a dissertation upon

some subject connected with the Medical sciences. This board consists of the medical Professors of the College, *ex officiis*, and an equal number of persons chosen by the Fellows of the Medical Society of the State. Licenses to practise are granted by the President of the Society, upon the recommendation of the board of examiners, and candidates for a license must possess the same qualifications as those for a degree, except that attendance upon one course of lectures only is required. The graduation fee is \$15. The examination is held immediately at the close of the lectures, when the licenses are granted, and the degrees conferred.*

A State Hospital, situated on a commanding eminence in the southern part of the city, is principally under the management of the Medical Faculty. At this institution, the students are permitted to witness not only the daily practice of the officers, but the actual performance of operations.

* College Catalogue.



STATE HOSPITAL.

SECTION XII.

THE PRESENT OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

REV. JEREMIAH DAY, D.D., LL.D.,
President.

HON. DAVID DAGGETT, LL.D.,
Kent Professor of Law.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M.D., LL.D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, Mineralogy and Geology.

JAMES L. KINGSLEY, LL.D.,
Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

ELI IVES, M.D.,
Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic.

REV. NATHANIEL W. TAYLOR, D.D.,
Dwight Professor of Didactic Theology.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M.D.,
Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M.D.,
Professor of Obstetrics.

JOSIAH W. GIBBS, M.A.,
Professor of Sacred Literature.

HON. SAMUEL J. HITCHCOCK, LL.D.,
Instructor in the Science and Practice of Law.

REV. ELEAZAR T. FITCH, D.D.,
Livingston Professor of Divinity.

REV. CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, D.D.,
Professor of the Pastoral Charge.

DENISON OLMSTED, M.A.,
Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, M.A.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

CHARLES HOOKER, M.D.,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

REV. WILLIAM A. LARNED, M.A.,
Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

HENRY BRONSON, M.D.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

ANTHONY D. STANLEY, M.A.,
Professor of Mathematics.

EDWARD E. SALISBURY, M.A.,
Professor of the Arabic and Sanscrit Languages and Literature.

CHARLES U. SHEPHARD, M.D.,
Lecturer in Natural History.

THOMAS A. THACHER, M.A.,
Assistant Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages.

LEWIS J. DUDLEY, M.A.,
Tutor in Greek.

JAMES NOONEY, M.A.,
Tutor in Natural Philosophy.

PERKINS K. CLARK, M.A.,
Tutor in Greek.

JOSEPH G. E. LARNED, M.A.,
Tutor in Latin.

INCREASE N. TARBOX, M.A.,
Tutor in Latin.

DANIEL L. RUMSEY, M.A.,
Tutor in Mathematics.

ERASMUS D. NORTH, M.D.,
Instructor in Elocution.

FRANCOIS TURNER, *Bachelier-ès-Lettres, et Licencié
en Droit dans l'Université de France,*
Instructor in the French Language.

ROBERT BAKEWELL,
Instructor in Drawing and Perspective.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M.A.,
Assistant and Lecturer in the departments of Chemistry,
Mineralogy and Geology.

LUIGI ROBERTI,
Instructor in Italian.

SECTION XIII.

TERMS OF ADMISSION INTO COLLEGE.

THOSE who are admitted as members of the Freshman class, must pass a satisfactory examination in Cicero's Orations, Virgil, Sallust, Jacobs', Colton's or Felton's Greek Reader, the first three books of Xenophon's Anabasis, Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, Goodrich's or Sophocles' Greek Grammar, Andrews' Latin Exercises, Latin Prosody, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography.

Those who are admitted to an advanced class, in addition to the preparatory studies, are examined in all the branches to which the class they enter have attended. No one is admitted into the Senior class after the January vacation.

The regular examination of candidates for admission into college, commences on the Monday preceding Commencement, and is generally finished the next day. Persons are examined, however, though with less convenience, in any other part of the collegiate terms.

No one is admitted to the Freshman class, till he has completed his fourteenth year, nor to an

advanced class without a proportionate increase of age.

No one is admitted into college without a certificate of good moral character. For a period of at least six months, the students are not regular members of college, but only students on probation. After the expiration of that time, they are received as regular members of the Institution, provided they have given satisfactory evidence of unblemished moral character, and particularly that they are not guilty of profane language. No student, however, is allowed to be matriculated, until he has subscribed to the following engagement :

I, A. B., on condition of being admitted as a member of Yale College, promise on my Faith and Honor, to observe all the laws and regulations of this College ; particularly that I will faithfully avoid using profane language, gaming, and all indecent, disorderly behavior, and disrespectful conduct to the Faculty, and all combinations to resist their authority ; as witness my hand.

A. B.

SECTION XIV.

COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

THERE are three College Societies:—The Linonian, the Brothers in Unity, and the Calliopean. Students of all the classes belong to each of these Associations. The two former are rival Societies, and every means is used by the members of each to induce new members of college to join their own Society. The Calliopean consists entirely of students not residing in New England; but is chiefly composed of those from the Southern States. A brief sketch will be given of each of these Societies. The writer of course has a preference for that of which he is a member, but no partiality will be shown in the narration. They are all useful societies; and the members are very well satisfied with their advantages.

The Linonian Society was founded in the year 1753, and is the oldest Society now in existence in any college in the United States. It will be unnecessary to give a sketch of its rise and progress, since all interesting events connected with its history have been noticed in the preface to a catalogue of its members recently published. This Society possesses a library of about 9,000

volumes, consisting of valuable works on History, Biography, Philosophy, Mathematics, Natural History, Divinity, Rhetoric, Travels, Geography, Poetry and Light Literature, and others of a miscellaneous character. For the expenses of the Society and the increase of its library, a regular tax of \$2 a term is imposed on each member.

The Society of the Brothers in Unity was founded in 1768. It was an off-shoot of the Linonian; and since the separation has always maintained a generous rivalry towards its parent Society. This fraternity has also published a catalogue of its members, from which the principal events in its history can be ascertained. It possesses a library of about the same number of volumes as that of its rival. The competition between these two societies has been very beneficial in the improvement of their libraries, although it may manifest itself in an improper degree at the accession of a new class to the Institution.

The Calliopean Society was founded in 1819, and naturally contains a smaller number of members than the others. No competition exists between this and the other Societies; as nearly all the students from the South join the Calliopean. It possesses a valuable library, exceeding 5,500 volumes.

SECTION XV.

CLASS SOCIETIES.

CLASS Societies are those which contain only members of the same class. They are designated by this name to distinguish them from the College Societies. There are honorary associations of this nature in the Senior, Junior and Sophomore classes—all of which elect annually a limited number of persons from the class below them, to whom they transmit their respective Societies. Certain qualifications are requisite for admission into each of these associations. They all keep their exercises secret, which are generally of a literary character. It would be uninteresting to general readers, as well as incompatible with our present limits, to give a detailed account of each. We shall do little more than notice their respective names.

The following honorary associations are composed of members of the Senior class.

The Connecticut Alpha of the

ΦBK.

This branch of the Φ B K (Phi Beta Kappa) Society was established in 1780. It received its charter from the Alpha of Virginia. The qualification for admission into this Society is good scholarship. One third of each class is elected, which generally embraces all those who have received the appointments of Oration, Dissertation and First Dispute, and a portion of those who have received the appointment of Second Dispute, at the Junior Exhibition. The badge is a square gold watch-key.

The next association to be noticed is the



This Society was founded in 1821. The principal qualification for membership is excellence in writing. One third of the Senior class is elected. The appointment of members is usually just ; but favoritism too frequently has an influence in the election to this as well as to the other Societies. The badge is a gold pendant, shaped like a triangle.

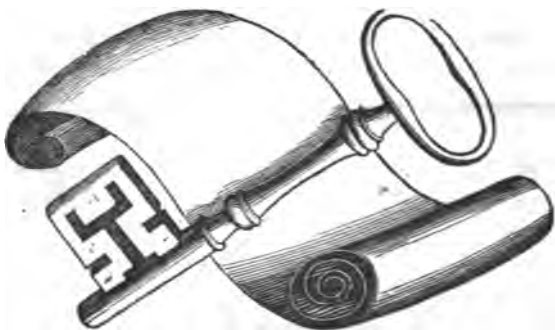
The Skull and Bone Society is of quite an ancient origin. It is one of the most secret associa-

tions in the Institution ; its proceedings therefore are entirely unknown ; but from the character of some of its members it is presumed that its exercises are not inconsistent with morality or propriety. The symbols of the badge are unknown ;



they are probably not so death-like as the badge itself. The principal qualification for admission into this Society is a familiar acquaintance with its members. The number of persons elected is fifteen. The badge is worn as a square, gold, breast-pin.

The three following Societies are of more recent origin, and are professed rivals of the Skull and Bone.



BADGE OF THE SCROLL AND KEY SOCIETY.



BADGE OF THE SWORD AND CROWN SOCIETY



BADGE OF THE DART AND STAR SOCIETY.

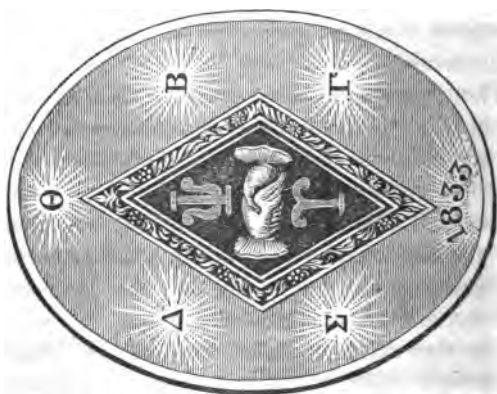
The Scroll and Key Society. This association elects fifteen new members annually. The qualification is general talent. The badge of this Society is also worn as a breast-pin.

The Dart and Star Society. The badge of this association is a burlesque upon the badges of the Skull and Bone and Scroll and Key Societies. The Eagle—the symbol of the Scroll and Key—is represented as having the mastery over the Skull and Bones; while the Dart is represented as about to destroy the Eagle. The star denotes the prosperity and final success of the Society over all its rivals.

The Sword and Crown Society. No member of either of the three preceding Societies is elected into this association. Its exercises—though kept entirely secret—are said to be of a literary character. The number of members, the requisite qualifications for membership and the manner of wearing the badge in this and the preceding Society, are the same as in the others.

The election of members into all the Senior Societies is made from the Junior class a short time previous to "Presentation Day"—the day when the Senior class leaves the Institution.*

* The Senior class leaves the College at the middle of the third term of that year—as is remarked in another section—to prepare for the exercises of Commencement. At that time certificates are presented by the Faculty to the Corporation recommending those who have passed a satisfactory examination as worthy of degrees. This gave rise to the term "Presentation Day."

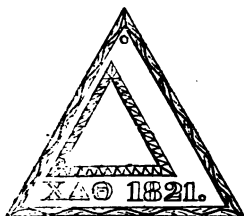


The new members assume their respective badges, as soon as their class takes the place of the Senior class, six weeks before Commencement.

There are two honorary societies in the Junior class—the $\Delta \Delta \Phi$ (Alpha Delta Phi), and the $\Psi \Upsilon$ (Psi, Upsilon.) They are rival societies, and are both of a similar character. The number of members is fifteen, and the requisite qualification for membership is excellence in writing, or general talent, and the exercises are of a literary character in each. There are several branches of each of these societies in other colleges. The $\Delta \Delta \Phi$ was introduced into this Institution in the year 1832—the $\Psi \Upsilon$ in 1833. The election of members in the former takes place soon after the commencement of Junior year—in the latter, before the close of the third term of Sophomore year.

In the Sophomore class there is but one honorary society—the $\Kappa \Sigma \Theta$ (Kappa Sigma Theta). The goddess Minerva, whose head is represented on the badge, is considered as the patron goddess of the Society. The number of members is about twenty, and the qualification for membership, general talent. This association has a branch in the Wesleyan University.

**PLATE OF THE PINS, ETC., WORN AS BADGES BY THE
DIFFERENT SOCIETIES.**



SECTION XVI.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS STATE OF THE INSTITUTION.

WE should do our institution wrong were we to neglect to mention its moral and religious character. Thickly strewn in every such collection of young men are the seeds of immorality ; and however great may be its literary advantages and privileges, no University is a fit place for the formation of character unless there is about it some strong counteracting tendency. The reputation of Yale College in this respect is of no doubtful character. Founded with the especial design of furnishing for the service of church and state a company of men truly and completely educated, the moral character of the students has never been overlooked. Each one, indeed, must, when the restraints of parental guidance are in a great measure laid aside, be dependent upon his own principles and resolutions for his success—but, as far as possible, among so many and various cases, his morals are watched, and a general supervision exercised over his habits. More than one parent has been advised to withdraw his son from evil influences thickening around him, and more than

one young man received kind and fatherly admonitions, not for any alleged misconduct or delinquency, but for a general deviation from correct habits or for keeping loose and dangerous company.

But as, according to the old adage, "prevention is far better than cure," care has been taken that all the force of precept and example should be brought to bear upon the student; and when it is remembered that ever since the time of President Dwight, when it was almost a shame to be considered a believer in, or advocate of, the truth of Christianity, there has been a steady increase in the ratio of professing Christians, until at present the number belonging to the different communions constitutes not unfrequently a majority, it will be seen that the moral and religious influences of which we have been speaking have not been without their effect.

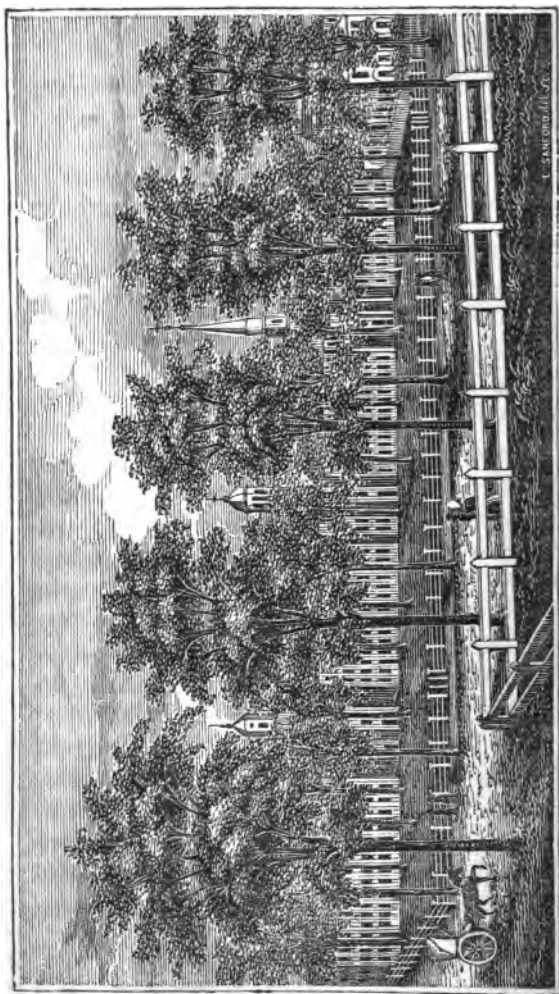
These influences have been greatly increased, in our opinion, by the religion which mingles with the instructions of some of the officers of College. A familiar every-day thing, it is introduced in almost every lecture we hear—wherever the attributes of our Great Author are shown in his works, they are, without any of that reserve which too frequently veils such subjects, plainly alluded to as matters for the exercise of our piety and devotion, and thus the evidences of religion come

to gain, by degrees almost imperceptible, a powerful ascendancy.

The situation of Yale College, in the midst of an ancient puritan colony, where the ancestral principles are yet deeply rooted, has always seemed to us peculiarly favorable to the formation of correct principles. The stage has not a lodging-place among us ; places of dissipation are rare ; and, indeed, the whole influence of the city is against the fashionable vices of the ancient world. Nor is this influence merely negative. The quiet of a New England Sabbath, the sober habits, the correct principles of New England men are visible everywhere—have an effect upon the whole frame-work of society, and are legible in the general character—the sincerity, the sobriety, and the intelligence, of the mass of the citizens.

PART III.

COLLEGE LIFE.



VIEW OF YALE COLLEGE WITH ITS SCENERY, TAKEN AUGUST 7, 1843.

SECTION I.

A DAY IN COLLEGE.

THERE is indeed deep truth in that most common of college proverbs—that this is a world in miniature. Here, within the enclosure of these venerable walls are mingled and crowded together the elements of human society as it exists in the broad field of life. The same mingled emotions, hope, fear, anxiety, recklessness—the same scheming, intriguing, and plotting,—the same jealousies, envies, disappointments, which make the sum total of human misery, and the same friendship, and manliness, and faithful honest endeavor which give to men of riper years their true nobility. The history of a day here as elsewhere is an index, a fair ensample of all other days, and affords in its passing hours a glance at college character and college life as it moves on year by year, and generation after generation, at our *home* of **YALE**. Come let us peep at the unconscious inhabitants amid the business and pastimes of this glorious summer day. A faint light gleams up amid the eastern clouds as we stand on the Chapel balustrade—see yonder over the dark masses of foliage

—and the stars there are going out, but everything is quiet yet amid the repose of well earned slumber. Who shall say at what hour the last of all these unconscious sleepers closed his aching eyes over the pages of his study?—but they are equally quiet now. Within a few yards of us are more than two hundred men, and there are dreams of home, and love, and minds wandering from these events of life here in a thousand fantastic imaginings. But there's a magic that shall speedily recall them, for the genius of emulation keeps watch, and the genius of college law, less rigorous, perhaps, but of more extended sway—see already as the sunlight begins to purple the morning clouds there's a light gleams out at that corner window, and hark the clatter of a Dutch clock rattling away a most hideous alarm to the infinite amusement no doubt of the already busy owner. Ha! ha! old faithful monitor, thy call is needless, and thou gettest more wrath than thanks for this time. Wilt never have done with thy “two yards of ringing?”—an alarm clock with a verity, the first unfortunate that heard thy unearthly clamors must have believed thee indeed a piece of infernal mechanism, and every luckless mortal that has since then sprung up from his slumbers at thy call has no doubt wished thee with thy master. And another light there in the room

below, studying in bed, as we half perceive through the open window—well, thou'lt not do that long ere thy eyes fail thee; another light and alarm, and many an alarm that no light follows; the resolution of multitudes being better than their practice; and see, as the sun gleams up through the branches of this urban forest, how its red beams tip the spires and roofs of our home; but yet all is still as night, and the bells as they strike the hour peal and echo slowly through the halls of these slumberers, half waking them to a consciousness that their dreams are over.

Five! and they are over indeed; there is no more sleeping now that the shrill old bell is whirling and tumbling as if tossed by all the witches of Salem, over and over again, back and forward, without pause or rest, wheeling in its air-circles and shaking its nest in the old tower, as if the spirit of all the alarm clocks in the universe moulded into one noisy demon were howling and tumbling in infernal agonies. An end at last as (heaven be praised) there is to all things earthly (as well as to some things most unearthly). There's some evidence of life's action now; the window blinds, as they are thrown hastily open, dash noisily back against the brick wall; windows are pushed up to let in a purer air, and now and then a voice is heard calling out to some passing

neighbor, for already footsteps sound along the path ; a few stragglers—new comers these, who have not yet learned how to obtain the maximum of rest after the bell strikes, or the minimum of time for dressing ; and here come the news-boys with the morning papers, yet damp from the press, for we have a morning paper in this same staid city, and men will not hesitate to ply their toil in the still night, that the public may read in the bright early day ; alas for the sleep of an editor whose sheets must be sold by sunrise ! Again, for the tenth minute has past, the bell breaks the silence ; but it swings lazily back and forth now, and not with the discord which broke first on the sleepers : and the band approaches, the sound of feet grows more distinct, and loud, and rapid ; there is a knot of them together scarce waiting to nod familiarly a good morning, and there comes a whole dozen, and a score follows them rapidly, and the old bell whirls furiously around once more, and the crowd, now increased to three hundred, rushes on, running together, hurrying past each other, half dressed and finishing their toilet on the rapid march, till suddenly the matin bell ceases ; the last one has entered and all is still again. You may gaze now abroad upon a scene ever lovely ; the sun is up high above the horizon, looking down upon yonder old cliffs that

stand out like ocean pillars, and the hum of business, that never in the heart of this quiet city penetrates harshly to this retreat, just faints on the air. There is perhaps a carman's truck or a wagon of groceries early in from the country with the summer fruits; and you may see a laborer or two going leisurely forth to his "work and labor until evening." The smoke wreathes up from the kitchen fires, and steals away in heavy columns till it melts into the hazy sky; but there is a noise below us, a rustling of feet, and lo! they pour out from their devotions: there are some, groaning over broken rest,—some conning ill committed lessons, and plying themselves with most commendable diligence,—and some saunter along with the news, and some speed in haste to secure the most eligible seat in recitation, and yet other some,—they are the indisposed or the Seniors,—turn back to their rooms to finish their disturbed slumbers, being freed from morning recitations, and not having the fear of the tutors before their eyes.

And again there is silence, for the tread of feet and hum of voices has ceased, and the throng disappeared—did you mark how they lingered around the portal, where we perceive some one has posted a caricature, and where a barber's pole, plundered from that good-humored knight of the

razor across the way, stands proof of last night's revel, facetiously intimating that the author of the mischief was more than half shaved? An abundance of such fun have we among us, as may well be supposed in so hearty, jovial a crowd; and "laughter holding both his sides;" for we are true disciples of Democritus here, and deem such exercise lawful and sanatory even when indulged over the follies of ourselves or others. Out on the student's curse, Dyspepsia; let us make common cause against it, and laugh to scorn the melancholy monster. And here comes the first division—a short recitation—how many a warm and earnest blessing has already been invoked on the head of the indulgent officer! and another division comes sauntering out, stopping in social chat around the doorway, clustering in knots before the College to discuss the adventures of the evening, or starting off for a pleasant morning walk, a cheerful conversation, and a good appetite. There is a couple sitting in yonder window whiling away the few minutes before breakfast at backgammon, and a cluster below seem engaged in earnest discussion over the lesson. There are impatient glances at the old clock so inconveniently hidden amid the trees, but the sturdy old veteran never changes countenance, nor moves one jot the faster. And here comes the newsman, honest, good-hearted, shrewd and

clever, he of the newspapers, who, according to his advertisement, "may be found all over the city immediately on the arrival of the boat." "Awful Conflagration, gentlemen, great Conviction"—and he bustles busily around from group to group, cracking his jokes, crying out whatever happens to strike his fancy, or chime in with his humor, and yet turning to his own account and making subservient to the main chance, his exuberant wit and Irish cunning. There is an unmistakeable individuality about him, as indeed there must be about all truly successful men—whether you consider his outer or inner man, his comical phiz, his dwarf jolly person, or his ludicrous combination of talents, you must perceive that he is a rare specimen. In that leathern case which he carries before him you shall find news from all parts of this habitable globe, mingled together in indiscriminate confusion. There is everything that will sell in the line of light readables. Politics, history, poetry, novels, and even sermons have we seen together in his heterogeneous collection; and more than that, he knows the character of his wares. He will tell you the latest news of the day, the recent publications, works forthcoming, anything you please to ask him, for Mike is a universal genius, the only one we know of about College.

Pass we rapidly over some six hours now, for the time of breakfast has arrived at last, and they who were waiting here are gone in every direction to satisfy the calls of hungry nature. Nor have we the old hall now to amuse ourselves with its legends of stolen turkeys, the plunder of its fat larder, and the wild uproar of its feasting. Long ago, counting by college generations, the doors were closed one morning, and the grateful odor of its cookery has never since spread delightful longings through the waiting groups. The last wooden spoon was long ago, with due phrase and form, bestowed upon the successful competitor for the prize of gluttony ; its rooms are desolate, the fires in its ranges, once so faithfully watched by African vestals, are gone out in darkness. Ichabod may be written in the dust upon its tables. "*Sic transit gloria mundi.*"

Yet not all forgotten is the spirit of wholesome mirth in our repasts. Wit still presides at the tables of our eating clubs, and thrice in the day ("Sundays excepted") holds his festival. Long and jovial is the conversation at our morning and evening meals, and, though in the hurry of noon-day we depart sooner from our chief repast, there is no want of rare sport at the dinner table.

Nor when the jokes are all cracked, the laughter expended, and the breakfast eaten, does the

spirit of mirth desert us. We gather on our return at the corners to discuss the events of the day ; some are out on a walk for exercise, and there go a healthy crew of college boatmen to their favourite sport in the harbor ; you should see them out of a clear morning with their gaily painted boats, plying the oars like true sons of Neptune. But more serious duties call us, and pleasure must give place to profit. The laughter in the different rooms gradually ceases. The last tumbler of water has been thrown upon these noisy urchins under the windows, and gradually comes on the stillness of study.

* * * * *

Midday—and another recitation is just over. The groups now are larger, and the conversation more earnest than in the morning. You may mark, too, a sort of distinction between them, for there is little going from one to the other, and the individuals of each seem to scan hastily, but closely, the movements of the rest. Now and then one detaches himself from his company to overtake a straggler who is sauntering listlessly past, and as they stop and gradually step from the immediate vicinity of others, you may observe them engaged in earnest conversation ; as we approach them they stop, turn as if to separate ; look now, as we have passed them, you see they are

as earnestly talking as ever. We have our College politics here as exciting and important at present to us, as the contests on a larger stage and more extended scale. You must know that this assembly on our right are the partizans of Stone, candidate for an office in the —— Society ; while the cluster beyond are the equally zealous advocates of Smith, his opponent : if we had time to watch them from this doorway we should doubtless see a miniature representation of the presidential election, and could we look still deeper, we might find as motley a collection of motives as may lurk in the breasts of politicians of riper years. No man shall spend four years with us here, without knowing something of the mixed character of human actions and human nature, a knowledge, which, however painful, is necessary to the education of active life. Nor yet altogether painful ; if one learns here that few are free from base motives, yet he cannot fail to find a noble few who stand above the influence and imputation of intrigue and meanness, and who, though for a season neglected, will not fail in the end to receive their full measure of honor. He will learn from such examples lessons of the dignified ease of true magnanimity, which he could hardly see where its qualities were less abundantly tested. He may learn, too, that if the

truly and perfectly honorable are few, the number of the utterly base is still less—that no one is deserving of unmingled contempt—that there is in all natures something even worthy of admiration.

A long hour is this, until our dinner at one. Were it spring or autumn you should see a brave set-to at football on the green, or a brisk game at wicket, or perhaps for diversity, a match at jumping. In winter, too, this has been a privileged hour for reading, but in summer when one is wearied with the long morning's labor, and the sun-beams pour down even in these shaded streets too fiercely for a walk, it is pleasant to repose under these elms in familiar chat, or to stand amid the busy groups something more at times than a mere careless listener. This bustle and intense excitement, too, is no less replete with interest than with instruction. To espouse a party, and throw one's whole soul into it, to feel all the emotions that fluctuating events excite, to watch the progress of things, and weigh chances and probabilities, to balance opposing forces, to see the mustering of parties, the gradual increase of interest as the plot thickens, and the denouement approaches, until the time anticipated with so much anxiety arrives, and the labor, and plotting, and thought of weeks, perhaps fixes upon

one moment of decision, is splendid—more especially if one is successful.

* * * * *

And now that dinner is over, come with us into the Libraries of the College Societies. Here on your right as you enter this old brick Athenæum, is the Linonian, before you the Brothers, and by the side of that in the left corner, the Calliopean. Well assorted books, as you will see, and kept, considering the place, in fine order; this building has already become too small to accommodate the rapidly increasing number, as you will perceive when we tell you that more than twenty thousand volumes are crowded into these narrow rooms. See what numbers are daily taken and returned. Books of all sorts, but in the main good for intellectual food, and could you examine their titles, you could with great exactness ascertain the subjects of composition, of disputation or debate, so that upon every important question there is amassed a quantity of information authentic, important, and various, all which goes not a little to furnish the practical man.

But to our studies again—the walks are deserted; in almost every open window sits a busy student—a glorious array of thinking men, all gathered to this arena, and busy at the stores of learning. How many a strong spirit is kindling

the fire of his future renown ; arduous and constant is the student's toil, now incited by the honors of collegiate preferment, now glowing with a love of classic lore, and again quickening his lagging spirits with the high expectations of a father's pride, or the emulous wishes of a sister's love. Surely, though much evil may mingle in his motives, yet he is not utterly wrong in whom such ambition finds place.

Another recitation—the last—another interval of gossip and the bell rings for prayers. Go in with us to the galleries, and see how our devotions here are conducted. There is less hurry than in the morning. See, they come in leisurely and sit waiting for the last stroke of the bell. Were it the Sabbath, you might expect to enjoy an exhibition of the musical capacities of our college choir when this chapter is finished ; and then if it were a bright and pleasant evening, there should be a line of fair faces around these galleries : a fine anthem performed in the best style, forms no disagreeable entertainment of a Sabbath evening, though no female voices mingle in the melody. Nor be the Beethoven Club forgotten in these records of Yale—the Beethoven Club, choicest of the true sons of harmony, so familiar to our good citizens here, for their melody in concert and in serenade. Gentle sounds from the flute,

the viol and the "light guitar," touched by their fingers, have waked the slumbers of many a bright-eyed maid, and for them the white kerchief has waved from many a half-opened lattice.

But we have gossipped the whole prayer-time. See, as the line of Professors in the order of age passes down the central aisle, with how evident good-will the reverential bow is given; how much better, notwithstanding the lament of croakers over the decay of college manners, than the stiff formal custom of those early times, when respect was meted out by the distance one might stand with his head covered from an officer, or the number of inches between the earth and the "os frontis." For our own part we never approach one whom we venerate as an instructor and father, without a cordial reverence, which has nothing to do with the constraints of fashion, and which legal enactments would tend only to dampen. True regard, we take it, must be something quite voluntary, and can never be influenced by legislation. Nor is the deep respect manifested by the sons of Yale wherever found, for their Alma Mater and its officers, a feeling which springs up subsequent to their residence here, or first elicited when they turn away for the last time from this classic abode. Though in the heat of youth restraints may be often broken, and the incontinence of early passions may not seldom disregard the

dictates of true respect, yet, year by year, it strengthens as a closer acquaintance reveals the real worth and character of those who are fathers in almost every respect, and the last earnest expression of gratitude is but the outgoing of feelings long and deeply cherished.

Away go the host to supper, and we leave them for a few moments. How deserted and still is this long range of buildings now that the buoyant occupants are gone;—it is so in vacation, as if some strange spell was on the place, and its inhabitants slumbered enchanted in the closed rooms. Could we in this silence ascend the height of some one of those towers on the recently constructed Library Hall, we should witness a sunset that might almost vie with the mellow evening of Italy, nor indeed is it without beauty from this level. The gilded clouds stream like banners over the distant plain and hill and rocky battlement, seeming more distant through this hazy atmosphere,—the reflected light shines flame-like from the western windows; and even the dust which yonder wagon raises in these unpaved streets is tinged with fiery rays like threads of gold.

Again they return, the pleasures of the evening repast being over, and relax from the duties of the day by a pleasant talk during twilight. There

is a long row sitting on the fence—some twenty laughing and joking, not now upon the subjects of study, nor yet upon the more exciting theme of college politics. And under this huge elm is seen a decade stretching themselves listlessly upon the grass to while away the time till the approach of night. How many old memories will lie clustered at its foot when we are scattered and gone. The right merry laugh, the good joke, the amusing tale—all are associated here, and the jars and jolts of college life have here been cordially forgotten in the quiet good humor of this even-tide.

And such, day by day, and summer after summer, is the life of the student at Yale as an observer might hastily gather it. Nor let the reader deem it too jovial and free for the man of letters, for these are but the lighter scenes in it, beneath which are concealed his severe labors. His toil is unseen, conducted in the seclusion of his chamber; it is only the gatherings and masses that the eye of the spectator can reach. So is the hasty observation of outward appearances ever delusive.

SECTION II.

COLLEGE CUSTOMS.

WE have taken a cursory glance at every-day life, as exhibited at our University, but there must obviously be many things which go to give it its character, which are peculiar to times and seasons, and do not therefore belong to such a description as we have already attempted. College life, as well as life elsewhere, has its eras, its anniversaries, its days which stand out as landmarks in our recollections of the past, a knowledge of which is important to a proper estimate of college manners. If there be a general character to our daily occupations, there is not therefore a disagreeable sameness in the round of our pursuits. There is ever something of new and engrossing interest to relieve the tedium which a perpetual repetition of tasks tends to produce even in minds most devoted to learning.

TUTORING THE FRESHMEN.

The ancient customs of subordination among the classes, though long since abrogated, still preserve a part of their power over the students not

only of this but of almost every similar institution. The recently exalted Sophomore, the dignified Junior, and the venerable Senior, look back with equal humor at the "greenness" of their first year. The former of these classes, however, is chiefly notorious in the annals of freshman capers. To them is allotted the duty of fumigating the room of the new comer, and preparing him by a due induction into the mysteries of Yale for the duties of his new situation. Of these performances the most systematic is commonly styled *Tutoring*, from the character assumed by the officiating Sophomore. Seated solemnly in his chair of state, arrayed in a pompous gown, with specs, and powdered hair, he waits the approach of the awe-struck subject, who has been duly warned to attend his pleasure, and fitly instructed to make a low reverence and stand speechless until addressed by his illustrious superior. A becoming impression has also been conveyed of the dignity, talents, profound learning and influence into the congregated presence of which he is summoned. Every thing, in short, which can increase his sufficiently reverent emotions, or produce a readier or more humble obedience, is carefully set forth, till he is prepared to approach the door with no little degree of that terror with which the superstitious inquirer enters the mystic circle of the magician.

A shaded light gleams dimly out into the room, and pours its fuller radiance upon a ponderous volume of Hebrew ; a huge pile of folios rests on the table, and the eye of the fearful Freshman half ventures to discover that they are tomes of the dead languages. But first he has in obedience to his careful monitor bowed lowly before the dignified presence ; and, hardly raising his eyes, he stands abashed at his awful situation, waiting the supreme pleasure of the supposed officer. A benignant smile lights up the tutor's grave countenance ; he enters strangely enough into familiar talk with the recently admitted collegiate ; in pathetic terms he describes the temptations of this *great* city, the thousand dangers to which he will be exposed, the vortex of ruin into which—if he walks unwarily—he will be surely plunged. He fires the youthful ambition with glowing descriptions of the honors that await the successful, and opens to his eager view the dazzling prospect of college fame. Nor does he fail to please the youthful aspirant with assurances of the kindly notice of the Faculty ; he informs him of the satisfactory examination he has passed, and the gratification of the President, at his uncommon proficiency ; and, having thus filled the buoyant imagination of his dupe with the most glowing college air-castles, dismisses him from his august

presence, after giving him especial permission to call on any important occasion hereafter.

SOCIETY ELECTIONEERING.

Mention has already been made of the three college societies, to some one of which each member of the institution is expected to belong. Between the two larger of these associations—the Linonian, and the Brothers in Unity—there has for many years existed a generous rivalry. The candidate for admission to College has hardly reached the city, ere he is saluted by his would be brethren; he is escorted to the Colleges, introduced to the committee of examiners; the old order of things reversed, he is now served by the Sophomores, attended not unfrequently by the Juniors, and even benignantly patronized by the Seniors. His walks, his pleasures, his labors all attest the attention and faithfulness of his enthusiastic friends; with wonderful humility do they conform to his habits and disposition, after the apostolic example, “becoming all things to all men.” The youth must be indeed ungrateful if his unsophisticated affections are not won by this unremitted wooing. But presently, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of his friends to the contrary, he makes acquaintance with certain equally obliging, kind, and attentive patrons on the other side. *They* attend him, watch over his lying

down and rising up with equal assiduity ; they are, if possible, more condescending, more attentive, more communicative ; in short, each party ply every means of offensive and defensive warfare : no nook or corner of the College is left unexamined ; there's not a pleasant walk, or a beautiful prospect left unexplored ; no possible service neglected, no possible attention refused. A pause however precedes the final shock : at a convenient season, due notice is given politely requesting "gentlemen who have recently joined College" to listen to a "statement of facts" from a committee of the — Society : and there the champions, picked men for this proud occasion, exhibit on the arena, to the abundant wonder of the delighted auditors, the conflicting claims, the past history, present state and future prospects of their respective associations ; the whole ground is thoroughly canvassed, and every thing which can be urged on either side *pro* and *con* is fully presented.

Evening comes, the evening that is to close the contest, and award the victory ; most abundantly has every weapon of persuasion been tried, and faithfully have the partizans labored, still more diligently as the contest thickened and the scene hastened to its conclusion. The new comers assemble in the different places of rendezvous ; at first in crowds, then fewer and still fewer, until

either party, half hoping, half fearing, counts over and over again its members, and inquires eagerly for the yet expected; and committees hurry back and forth through the college yard, and break unceremoniously into rooms, and peep into the place where their opponents assemble, and return to report with gloomy faces, and then, when perchance a new comer arrives, what a shout goes up from the cheered and cheering multitude, echoing amain, and answered back by their antagonists with as lusty voices.

And when there are no more to be found or obtained by any sort of effort, when the last doubtful candidate has been overcome by dint of persuasion, and promise,—albeit with no little of main strength, in the way of crowding, pushing, and struggling, till the poor, dubious, hesitating freshman has yielded to the waving of the crowd,—the processions are formed, and the long lines march to the society rooms with cheering and shouting. And then the freshman inducted into the mysteries of membership passes by the excitement of election week, into the still round of every-day business, unbroken save by a casual event—the uproar of some night of revelry, the establishment of some petty society, the contest in some game at ball, which ranges and tests the powers of two classes, the expulsion of some classmate, something possessing the claim and

charm of novelty and importance, and producing a tide in the else stagnant and weary times of college life.

THE CALLIATHUMP.

In the times of Merry Christmas, the custom, elsewhere prevalent, of a nocturnal celebration, has here also obtained a place. Less frequent, however, in later years, until it may be almost said that this practice, with others of similar character, has had its day and gone by among things that were. Every year it was the custom to assemble at some late hour of night in the gymnasium—the usual place for meetings of the sort—armed with horns, drums (if possible), pans, pails, kettles, and clubs, and thence, after having chosen a leader, to sally forth to the revel, making melody of various characters, to the infinite annoyance of the slumbering citizens and disturbance of the city police. Not unfrequently a collision took place with the watchmen, and sometimes a broken head resulted from the fray. The college authorities, too, usually succeeded in tracking the ringleaders, and then followed discipline, suspension or expulsion. But these measures, though necessarily severe, were yet not sufficient wholly to check the evil. In the midst of excitement, with so many apparent means of security or

escape, the example of others had little power to counterbalance the temptations to a "glorious spree." It was needful that the whole system of college organization, which had grown to be in itself a great evil, strengthening insubordination, and opposing the wholesome tendencies of salutary discipline, should be broken up—and when a good occasion offered and the whole matter fell at a stroke, all these attendant evils were undermined and weakened.

But this sport was not without its full share of the charm of excitement. When the shouts and wild huzza, with the winding of a dozen horns, and the discord of nameless instruments, rung out in the cold clear night, and the band hurried from corner to corner, dexterously dividing and suddenly rejoining in some distant street far from the search of the pursuers, till their shouts and laughter drew them again to the track, it ceased to be a wanton breach of law, and became a frolic—a wild enchanting scene of flight and chase, possessing all the charms of intense, high-wrought interest; and the revellers were hurried madly away in the chorus of fun, and abandoned themselves entirely to the strong current of youthful feeling and reckless ardor.

BURIAL OF EUCLID.

The custom of bestowing burial honors upon

the ashes of Euclid with becoming demonstrations of respect has been handed down from time immemorial. This book, the terror of the dilatory and unapt, having at length been completely mastered, the class—as their acquaintance with the Greek mathematician is about to close, assemble in their respective places of meeting, and prepare (“secretly for fear of” the Faculty) for the anniversary. The necessary committee having been appointed, and the regular preparations ordered, a ceremony has sometimes taken place like the following. The huge poker is heated in the old stove and driven through the smoking volume, and the division marshalled in line, for *once* at least see *through* the whole affair. They then march over it in solemn procession and are enabled as they step firmly on its covers to assert with truth that they have gone over it—poor jokes indeed but sufficient to afford abundant laughter. And then follow speeches, comical and pathetic, and shouting and merriment. The night assigned having arrived, how carefully they assemble all silent at the place appointed. Laid on its bier, covered with sable pall, and borne in solemn state, the corpse (i. e. the book) is carried with slow procession, with the moaning music of flutes and fifes, the screaming of fiddles, and the thumping and numbling of a cracked drum, to the

opened grave or the funeral pyre. A gleaming line of blazing torches and twinkling lanterns waves along the quiet streets and through the opened fields, and the snow cracks hoarsely under the tread of an hundred men. They reach the scene and a circle forms around the consecrated spot ; if the ceremony is a burial, the defunct is laid, all carefully, in his grave, and then his friends celebrate in prose or verse his memory, his virtues, and his untimely end : and three oboli are tossed into his tomb to satisfy the surly boatman of the Styx. Lingeringly is the last look taken of the familiar countenance, as the procession passes slowly around the tomb ; and the moaning is made—a sound of groans going up to the seventh heavens—and the earth is thrown in, and the head stone with epitaph placed duly to hallow the grave of the dead. Or if according to the custom of his native land the body of Euclid is committed to the funeral flames, the pyre, duly prepared with combustibles, is made the centre of the ring ; a ponderous jar of turpentine or whisky is the fragrant incense, and as the lighted fire mounts up in the still night, and the alarm in the city sounds dim in the distance, the eulogium is spoken, and the memory of the illustrious dead honored ; the urn receives the sacred ashes, which, borne in solemn procession, are

placed on some conspicuous situation, or solemnly deposited in some fitting sarcophagus. And then, when the game is finished, and the party breaks up into little knots and clusters, how the echo of song sounds out in the clear night! We are indeed no little given to music—not a reveller returns from his late carouse but there echoes along under these elms that German song of the cup, “Crambambuli,” and when a company return from such an expedition as we have been describing, it would indeed be a strange occurrence should they fail to join in singing. “Sparkling and Bright” swells away with its loud free chorus; or perchance with strange disregard of times and seasons, midnight rings with “The bright rosy morning;” many a time may you hear from one lingering alone in the bright moonlight after the college windows have been darkened and the streets grown still, floating mournfully in these aisles, the involuntary lament “Oft in the stilly night,”—a voice not unfelt by the musing singer; now much more earnestly heeded by many that wake to hear it! by many that look back to these groves and remember that they too have joined in the chorus! So the sport ends, a song, a loud hurra, and the last jovial roysterer seeks short and profound slumber.

And then to-morrow morning, as the crowd

hurry like an army at the summons to their place of worship, they will see hurry out over the entrance the mock pall, covered over with fantastic devices, and the urn standing above, and the Latin epitaph, and while they are gone to breakfast, after they have made what sport they may, it will be quietly removed, nobody knows where or by whom.

A recent ordinance, even this year, has put an end for ever to this symbolic funeral. The last of all these laughable, jolly times are over. Truly, says a classmate, the romance of College life is gone, the good ancient customs are prohibited by stern laws—the old hall, with its abundant stores of laughter, shut up, and silent; *bullyism* put down; and now laws enacted against the burning, burying, or otherwise celebrating the end of Euclid.

BULLYISM.

It befits that we give some account of this bullyism—the theme of brother Sancho's dolorous meditation. Bullyism had its origin, like everything else that is venerated, far back in antiquity; no one pretends to know the era of its commencement, nor to say with certainty what was the cause of its establishment, or the original design of the institution. We can only learn from dim

and doubtful tradition that many years ago, no one knows how many, there was a feud between students and townsmen : a sort of general ill-feeling which manifested itself in the lower classes of society in rudeness and insult. Not patiently borne with, it grew worse and worse, until a regular organization became necessary for defence against the nightly assaults of a gang of drunken rowdies. Nor were their opponents disposed to quit the unequal fight—an organization in opposition followed, and a band of tipsy townsmen, headed by some hardy tars, took the field—were met, no one knows whether in offence or defence and after a fight repulsed, and a huge knotty club wrested from their leader. This trophy of personal courage was preserved—the organization perpetuated, and the *Bully Club* was every year, with procession and set form of speech, bestowed upon the newly acknowledged leader. But in process of time the organization had assumed a different character : there was no longer need of a system of defence—the “Bully” was still acknowledged as class leader. He marshalled all processions, was moderator of all meetings, and performed the various duties of a chief. The title became now a matter of dispute ; it sounded harsh and rude to ears polite, and a strong party proposed a change : but the supporters of anti-

quity pleaded the venerable character of the customs identified almost with the College itself. Thus the classes were divided, a part electing a marshal class leader or moderator, and a part still choosing a bully and minor bully—the latter usually the least of their number, from each class, and still bestowing on them the wonted clubs, mounted with gold, the badges of their office.

Unimportant as these distinctions seem, they formed the ground of constant controversy, each party claiming for its leader the precedence, until the dissensions ended in a scene of confusion too well known to need detail: the usual procession on Commencement day was broken up, and the partizans fell upon each other pell-mell, scarce heeding in their hot fray, the orders of the Faculty, the threats of the constables, or even the rebuke of the Chief Magistrate of the State; the alumni were left to find their seats in church as they best could, the aged and beloved President following in sorrow, unescorted, to perform the duties of the day. It need not be told that the disputes were judiciously ended by a peremptory ordinance, prohibiting all class organization of any name whatever. The old rallying cry, "Yale! Yale!" that could once rouse every one from business, or pleasure, or slumber, and bring together in a twinkling to the scene of disorder

the whole host ready for whatever fray, and duly armed to help a student in distress, is no longer heard or heeded. This was the last week of the ancient college chivalry, and it followed with the feelings and habits which accompanied it.

But the aggregate of college excitement must ever be the same. No sooner are the passions, the emotions, and ardent temperaments of some four hundred repressed in one direction than they break forth in another—it is neither possible nor desirable that our life should be reduced to a quiet dead uniformity. Though these and similar customs have gone down, the mind of the student is still wrought to intense interest in the various excitements of college life. Wherever, in the emulous strife for honors that are not common to all, one rudely jostles another, hopes, fears and sympathies are still as actively excited as in those contests long ago ended, between students and sailors; and here are still exhibited, as faithfully as ever, the diversified motives, character and conduct of human life.

SECTION III.

COLLEGE ANECDOTES.

IN the days of our fathers there appears to have been a greater fund of anecdote than more recently. But many of the incidents related of past times are so enveloped in the haze of antiquity, that accounts of them cannot be relied upon as strictly true. In the compilation of the following anecdotes, the writer has omitted those which he considered doubtful, as well as those whose influence might be prejudicial to the morals of the community: and he feels confident that those here recorded will not in the slightest degree prove detrimental to the reputation of the institution, or exert an injurious influence upon the character of any of his readers.

THE PIPES AND TOBACCO.

Tradition still preserves and faithfully transmits many amusing anecdotes of the ancient subordination of the lower classes to the higher. A Freshman was once furnished with a dollar and ordered by one of the upper classes to procure for

him pipes and tobacco, from the farthest store on Long Wharf, a good mile distant. Being at that time compelled by college laws to obey the unreasonable demand, he proceeded according to orders, and returned with ninety-nine cents worth of pipes and one penny worth of tobacco. It is needless to add that he was not again sent on a similar errand.

THE FRESHMAN AND THE JUNIOR.

In accordance with this principle of subordination, the Freshman class were required to remain standing in their places in chapel, after the exercises, until the higher classes had retired. It is but a few years since this practice was prudently altered by the faculty, as the constant unwillingness of the lower classes to obey the humiliating rule occasioned almost daily disturbance. On one occasion a Freshman, a stout Kentuckian, was rudely pushed aside by a somewhat feeble Junior. In an instant his strong hands had hold of him, and the discomfited dignitary found himself extended on one of the benches. "I'll remember you, sir," said the Junior as he rose, trembling with harmless rage. "You had better," significantly answered the Freshman.

RINGING THE BELL.

Many an amusing tale is told of the College bell, and the various devices to produce disturbance with it. A student having once managed to fasten a cord to the tongue, had tied the other end to his foot, and as he lay in bed in an adjoining building, could without difficulty ring it at his pleasure. He, however, had not escaped suspicion, and an officer of the College bolted into his room with the expectation of finding him engaged in the mischief. The apparently innocent student lay quietly in his bed, when the tutor began to charge him with the crime. After some expostulation and denial, the bell all of a sudden rang as loud as ever, and the officer apologizing for his unfounded apprehensions, hastily withdrew to look elsewhere for the offender.

SMELLING OF ELECTRICITY.

In the early days of the institution, when Dr. Daggett was President, a neighboring doctor of medicine had fitted up an electrical machine ; it was the first which had reached this city, for the science of electricity was but in its infancy at that time, and the head of the College knew little or nothing about it. The Rev. Dr., on making a visit to the owner of the apparatus, found a charged

jar standing on the table, which attracted his notice. "What ! is this a smelling bottle ?" said he, applying the knob to his nose. The careless President received a powerful shock, and as he stood pale with terror, the amused philosopher inquired, as well as he could for laughter, "did the President perceive any smell ?"

THE ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENT.

About the same time occurred the following anecdote, recorded by Professor Silliman in his address delivered before the association of the Alumni of Yale College, in 1842. A distinguished man in the College had conceived the idea, that the subtle essence of medicines might be conveyed into the human system by means of electricity ; and it was natural to suppose, that aromatics, by their volatile odor, would afford the most decisive evidence. A vial of cinnamon was prepared, through which, by means of an interrupted wire, it was proposed to pass an electrical discharge ; and it was agreed that the author of so brilliant a suggestion was justly entitled to the honor of crowning his own discovery by actual personal experience. Accordingly, the apparatus being duly arranged on the table, and the battery adequately charged, the sanguine projector, kneeling upon the floor, applied the organ of the olfactory nerves to the point of the electrical con-

ductor. It is hardly necessary to add, that the miniature lightning rod instantly prostrated both the hopes and the person of the respectable gentleman, who hastily gathering up both himself and the fallen honors of his head, precipitately retired; nor was the startling experiment renewed within the College walls.*

THE WET TUTOR.

The following anecdote occurred before the Revolutionary War. In those days, as it was customary for the students to bow very reverently to the Tutors, so the latter frequently returned the obeisance, by taking off their hats when passing by a company of students. One of the Tutors, who was very unpopular, and who had a large bald spot upon the top of his head, was passing near to one of the College buildings, dressed in an entire new suit, and,—as the story goes—feeling more pompous than usual. He was observed by one of the young men from his window, who determined to play a trick upon him. He had just been shaving, and the water which he had used was then in his hands. “I’ll wet his new suit, when he comes under the window,” said he to his room mate, “if you will pledge your secrecy.” His room mate complied

* Professor Silliman’s Address.

with the request, and in an instant, the water was capsized upon the head of the astounded officer. Unfortunately for the young man, a paper upon which his name was inscribed stuck to the bald spot of the Tutor's head, by means of which he was discovered, and due punishment inflicted upon him for his misdemeanor.

MAKING OBEISANCE.

The servile requisition of making obeisance to the officers of College within a prescribed distance, was common not only to Yale, but to all its kindred institutions throughout the United States. Some young men were found whose high spirits would not brook the degrading law imposed upon them without some opposition, which however was always ineffectual. The following anecdote, related by the Hon. Ezekiel Bacon, in his "Recollections of Fifty Years since," although the scene of its occurrence was in another College,* yet is thought proper to be inserted here, as a fair sample of the insubordination caused in every Institution by an enactment so absurd and degrading. In order to escape from the requirements of striking his colors and doffing his *chapeau* when within the prescribed *striking distance* from the venerable

* Princeton College.

President or the dignified Tutors—young Ellsworth, who afterwards rose to the honorable rank of Chief Justice of the United States and to many other elevated stations in this country, and who was then a student there, cut off entirely the brim portion of his hat, leaving of it nothing but the crown, which he wore in the form of a skull cap on his head, and putting it under his arm when he approached their reverences. Being reprovved for his perversity, and told that this was not a hat within the meaning and intent of the law which he was required to do his obeisance with, by removing it from his head, he then made bold to wear his skull cap into the Chapel and recitation room, in presence of the authority. Being also then again reprovved for wearing his hat in those forbidden and sacred places, he replied, that he had once supposed that it was in truth a veritable hat ; but having been informed by his superiors that it was *no hat* at all, he had ventured to come into their presence as he supposed with his head uncovered by that proscribed garment. But this dilemma was, as in his former position, decided against him ; and no other alternative remained to him but to resume his full brimmed beaver • and to comply literally with the enactments of the collegiate pandect.

ANECDOTE OF PRESIDENT DAGGETT.

After the resignation of President Clap, Dr. Daggett was elected President *pro tempore*. He filled the office in that capacity for about ten years. Towards the close of that period, some one meeting him, accosted him with the following interrogatory, "Dr. Daggett, I understand you are only President *pro tempore* : is that the case?" "Certainly," retorted the President, "would you wish to have me President *pro eternitate*?"

THE COMMITTEE AND THEIR SIGN.

It was a custom with the students of former times to show their prowess by making assaults upon, and carrying away by storm, the *signs* of storekeepers and others about town. On one of these occasions, the offenders, as it was supposed, and as they in reality were, were discovered; they, considering "discretion to be the better part of valor," determined very considerably, if possible, to escape detection. They had secured the sign in question, and had possession of it in their room. Now the difficulty was how to dispose of it without discovery. The committee in search of the sign were approaching—no time was to be lost—placing the sign up the chimney with its end in the fire, and turning the key in the door,

they very demurely and sanctimoniously fell to their devotions with all the zest and good will of an anchorite. Meanwhile, the committee of vigilance reached the door, paused, and listened. The students were distinctly heard at their devotions. They would not disturb them. Slowly and solemnly a young man read a portion of Scripture, "A wicked and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign, and no sign shall be given it except the sign of the prophet Jonah." In the mean time the sign gradually disappeared, until nothing remained save a heap of ashes. The young man ceased. The committee gained admittance, searched the room, and, to their utter astonishment, could not succeed in discovering their property, although there was conclusive evidence that it had been carried into the room, and had never been removed.

"RATIO NON SUFFICIT."

In former times, the students were accustomed to assemble together to render excuses for absence in Latin. One of the presidents was in the habit of answering to almost every excuse presented, "Ratio non sufficit" (the reason is not sufficient.) On one occasion a young man, who had died a short time previous, was called upon for an excuse. Some one answered "Mortuus est" (he

is dead.) "Ratio non sufficit," repeated the grave president, to the infinite merriment of his auditors.

THE MEDICAL STUDENTS AND THE COW.

The following incident occurred in 1828, and was related to the author by an eye-witness of the scene. A party of medical students were proceeding to attend a lecture at the Medical College, which had already commenced. As they entered the yard in front of that institution, they encountered a cow, who, having no way of retreat, proceeded before them, until they reached the door, when, unintentionally on their part, she darted up the steps into the hall. Here she was in close quarters—a pair of stairs before her, behind, a party of students. She hesitated for a moment; but there was no alternative. Up she went followed by the students, who now began to take an active part in the affair. They approached the lecture room, which was on the second floor; when some one within hearing a terrible noise in the hall, opened the door, and the cow, by dint of a little coaxing and driving, darted in to hear the lecture. The students being of a somewhat modest disposition, concluded not to follow, but ascended to the Anatomical room in the story above, where they remained for nearly

an hour. Judging it then safe to descend to the lecture room, they did so, and found that the Professor had retreated, leaving the cow and the students in possession of the room. In consequence of her fright, they had for a long time endeavored in vain to remove her, and at last succeeded with the greatest difficulty. The Professor at first considered it an insult to himself, but was finally satisfied by an assurance that it was entirely unintentional. As the medical students are not so much under the immediate control of their officers as those of the Academical Department, the matter was no farther investigated.

THE FRESHMAN AND THE TURKEY.

A Senior once passing the grocery store upon the corner of Church and Chapel streets, and seeing a load of turkeys at the door, the owner of which was absent, was tempted by a desire of a fine banquet at his room, to secrete one of the fowls under his cloak. He did not have time to escape before the owner appeared. Fearing lest he should be discovered, he was upon the point of showing the turkey and inquiring the price, and thus remove all suspicion of the theft, when the owner, missing his property, and seeing a Freshman on the opposite side of the street start sud-

denly upon a full run at the ringing of the bell for recitation, made after him, and crossing the public square, shouting all the way, "stolen turkey ! stolen turkey !" he followed him to the recitation room door. Here he lost him in the crowd, but bolting into the room, he addressed the astonished Tutor in a voice of thunder, "Sir, I want my turkey." The officer, after an ineffectual search for the stolen article, dismissed the countryman. In the meantime, the Senior made his escape with the turkey ; and during the ensuing evening, he and a few select companions enjoyed the countryman's property as far as their consciences permitted them.

THE HORNBLLOWERS.

A student at one time had obtained possession of a sonorous French horn which he suspended from his window by a cord, and having agreed with the occupant of the room below as to the plan of operations, began to wind a rousing blast upon the full-toned instrument. The Tutor came presently, but the wary student had dropped his horn, and his accomplice, while yet the curious officer was rummaging for the clamorous article, blew a note that made the very walls tremble. "Excuse me," said the Tutor, who now thought he perceived his mistake, "the noise must have

been in the room below." A similar game was played again and yet again until the riddle was left unsolved, and the astonished officer almost persuaded to believe in the agency of invisible spirits.

THE FAMILIAR FRESHMAN.

A Freshman having in his journey to College made some slight acquaintance with one of the Faculty, accosted his superior with a familiarity which under the circumstances bordered on impudence, when the tutor gave him that celebrated rebuff of the Oxford Professor, "How long have you been at College, sir?" "Eight days." "I thought as much—puppies never get their eyes open, I am told, until the ninth day."

THE MIDNIGHT TRICK.

One night, a mischievous trick was played upon a citizen in this manner.—A pile of wood was laid leaning against the door, and a rope tied to the bell was fastened across the side-walk. The first unlucky foot-passenger tripped up, and of course rung the bell most vigorously.

While the unfortunate wight was yet rubbing his aching ancles, the inmates of the house in great alarm hastened up from bed in what plight they could, and as they peeped from behind the door, in tumbled the wood-pile. Enraged at the

trick, the pater-familias, forgetful of his nocturnal habiliments, rushed forth upon our hero of the broken shin, and was with difficulty induced to refrain from calling the watch to lock up the supposed aggressor.

NEW YEAR'S RECITATION.

A few years since a student suffered dismissal for attempting to prevent recitation. On New Year's morning he managed to obtain access to the recitation rooms during morning prayers, and having covered the tops of the lamps with snow, he deposited on the heated stoves a quantity of cayenne pepper. The consequences can be best appreciated by those who participated in them. The crowd on their return from prayers had hardly reached the building, when the strong pungent odor of the burning cayenne steamed out to meet them. It was in vain that windows were thrown up and doors opened; the Tutor took his place and essayed to speak, but his weeping eyes and choked utterance only provoked painful laughter, which in turn changed into violent convulsions of coughing, until the whole building, where some two hundred were at that time collected, resounded with cough upon cough, belched out from scalded throats, and the classes were adjourned with what order was possible to

other rooms. Many were the tears shed upon that occasion—there was scarce a dry eye in the whole house—but the recitations went on, and the graceless wight who perpetrated the mischief was summarily dismissed from college quarters. Would any of our readers know the full force of the joke we advise them to try it—but not at College.

THE PLUNDER OF THE GATES.

It is not strange that some little disagreement should arise between the citizens and students, when we remember the frequent provocation given by the latter. Though nothing very heinous, in itself considered, may be committed, yet the frequent plunder of a sign, the playing some mischievous prank, or something of the kind, tends to produce an unfavorable impression in many instances. At one time since our recollection, the College-yard was thickly strewn with the gates of neighboring courtyards, and it was indeed amusing to see in the morning a gate or two, lugged out from the number, travelling off towards its own home on the back of some Irishman, and men servants and maid servants in diligent search for the gates of their respective domiciles. No great harm was done indeed, but the sport was quite too much on one side to be agreeable to all parties.

THE STUDENTS AND FIREMEN.

It was in the year 1841, that the celebrated affray with the firemen occurred ; an affair which in its time was noised about all over the country, and published with such exaggeration and misstatement as might have been expected. It has been customary for the various fire companies of the city to hold an anniversary on the last Saturday in October. In this year preparations were arranged with more than usual parade ; the different companies dressed in uniform assembled in the City Park, and tried their united strength in throwing water upon the spire of the Center Church. Many were collected from all quarters of the town to see the exhibition of strength and skill, and all was passing off very quietly, when a circumstance quite unimportant gave cause of no little disturbance. The hose of the Engine Companies lay directly across the ground usually occupied as a play-ground by the students ; it chanced to be Saturday afternoon, when quite a number were engaged in the favorite sport of football. The hose having been occasionally trodden upon in the ardor of the game, the young men were peremptorily, and, in their own view, somewhat insolently ordered away. Not complying so speedily as was intended, their ball was seized ; a rush was made to regain it, when pre-

sently one of the members of the Senior Class with two of the lower Classes was arrested for breach of the peace. These were taken to the office of a justice in the lower part of the town, their friends following them and the firemen in attendance. The whole scene, but for the results, was as ludicrous as might well be imagined, some five hundred firemen, self-constituted constables, attending in escort three men, now huddling around their charge, and now growling in anger at the students who followed, answering with rage equally harmless in hoots, shouts, and jibes. The trial was adjourned, bail given, and the parties retired; but the ill feeling had not yet reached its climax. While the Companies were at supper, a few stones hurled by some mischievous boys against the door were sufficient to call out the banqueters, who vented their rage pell-mell upon such students as came to hand. The peculiar part which the officers of the fire companies played in the affair has never been particularly investigated, but if they endeavored to repress the outburst, they were singularly unfortunate in the manner of conveying their orders.

Night came; and at twelve a collection of enraged young men might have been seen in the Gymnasium. They proceed to the nearest engine house, and driving away the two watchmen sta-

tioned there with a shower of bricks, drag out the engine, and wantonly assault it. It was now their turn to commit enormities, and they repaid the insults they had received with interest. The hose was entirely cut in pieces, and distributed over the College yard, the engine was upset and destroyed, and the authors of the mischief retired.

Meantime the routed watch had raised the cry of fire, and the citizens assembled in time to see the ruin of their property. An immense crowd collected of both parties, and but for the intervention of the city authorities on one side, and the Faculty of the College on the other, no one can tell where the collision would have ended.

Many and patient were the labors of the board of justice to ascertain the perpetrators of the crime. With a distrust of the Faculty, they chose to take the matter into their own hands; the result showed the immense inferiority of their police in efficiency, when compared with the vigilance of College officers. After an investigation of some nine days length, a Grand Juror was taken sick, and all further proceedings were indefinitely postponed. Gradually each party came to see that they had been much at fault, old disputes were forgotten, and the feud that once threatened serious disturbance is now thoroughly healed.

CONCLUSION.

WE have thus traced the annals of Yale College, described its present condition, and delineated the peculiarities of the student's life at this Institution. The former part of this work is so concise, that many important events have been dismissed with a passing notice, as uninteresting to the general reader. In the last part of the work many more anecdotes might have been included ; but the writer wished to insert none of an objectionable character, and it is thought that sufficient have been mentioned to carry out the design of the work.

In closing this humble tribute to his "Alma Mater," the author would merely repeat a wish already expressed, for her prosperity. With advantages superior, with officers equal, if not superior to those of any other College in our country, may she ever maintain that elevated place among our Institutions of learning which she has justly won, and may she continue to send forth those streams to water and fertilize the soil, not only of our own land, but of the whole earth, for which she is so eminently distinguished !

ERRATUM.

On page 82, under the list of appointments, **DISSERTATIONS** should have been printed in the same type as the other appointments.

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